

You can Stop that
Headache
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS
OPTOMETRIC OPTICIAN
24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

March 19, 1920, Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 79.

March 19, 191, Temperature 67.

No. 17,906.

五拜禮

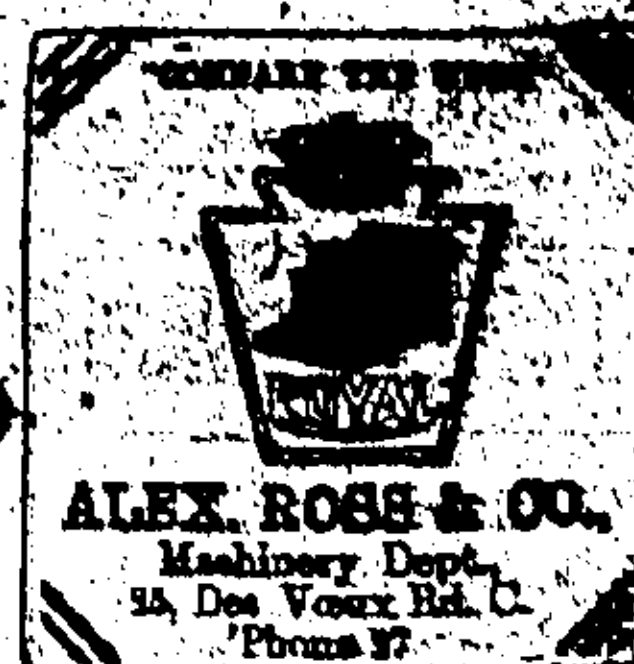
號九十月三年二一八九一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH

1920.

日九廿月正申庚火歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
HONG KONG-KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler-makers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
HARBOR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 1 1/2 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
TELEPHONE:—Wong K. 31; Manager K. 339; Harbour Engineer K. 120;
Works Supl. K. 410.
TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURNE"

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.
Agents in South China for:—
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddleley
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.
GARAGE AT 24 DES VOUX ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 25 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

Has been used with conspicuous success
in the treatment of Pneumonia, Bronchitis,
Sprains, Bruises, Boils, Burns, and in all
inflammatory conditions where local
treatment is required.

ANTISEPTIC and ANTIPHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the
old-fashioned LINSEED POULTICES,
BLISTERS, PLASTERS, etc.

—SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG and CHINA.

PIANOS

of Artistic Design
Charming Tone Quality
and Superior Workmanship.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Diss Bros
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 636.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.
CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR-DESSERS
IN THE COLONY.
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

THE GERMAN "REVOLUTION."

Dr. Kapp in a proclamation declares that Reichstag elections will be
ordered immediately. Quiet is restored.

A telegram from Berlin reports a collision in the streets of Berlin
between troops and workmen. Several persons were wounded and one
killed. The arrest of Erzberger has been ordered. It is reported that the
democratic party is joining the Majority and Independent Socialists against
Kapp. This considerably weakens his position. Noske has gone to
Saxony, where it is reported he has assumed command of the Saxon troops
who are considered trustworthy.

The streets are almost deserted, except for occasional military patrols.
The workmen at the electric power-station have ceased work. Trams and
underground railways are suspended. The city railway is not yet affected
by the general strike. The water supply of Berlin was cut off this morning.
It is expected the strike will spread in the course of the day, and
completely bring everything to a standstill. Shortage of bread is already
causing great concern. Censor Lincoln refuses to permit correspondents
to telegraph abroad anything but facts. They are not allowed to express
opinions.

Hitherto there has been no hostility towards foreigners. Officers of the
entente mission today in military motorcars have been allowed to pass
the barricades. The entrance into the Wilhelmstrasse outside the British
embassy is, however, barred with barbed-wire and protected by field and
machine-guns. The ordinary Berliner has hitherto treated the revolution
outwardly lightly but there is an undercurrent of uneasiness prevailing.
It is opined that the agrarians will support the revolution and despatch
large quantities of food to Berlin with a view of maintaining the prestige
of the government.

The militia at Frankfurt attacked the barracks where Noske's troops
were quartered but were repulsed. There has been considerable fighting in
the streets of Dusseldorf between adherents of the old and new regime.
The governments in southern Germany are combining to oppose the
revolution.

THE COMPLICATED GAME.

Luettwitz in an interview stated they had 6,000 troops for the new
government. He considered it urgently necessary to take action to protect
Europe against Bolshevism, wherefore Germany must have an army much
larger than the 100,000 permitted by the entente.

Breslau has adhered to the new Government. The governor has been
arrested.

A general strike is reported to have been declared at Dortmund and
Bochum.

The Governor of East Prussia and the commander of the first
Reichswehr have issued a manifesto recognising the new Government.

Magdeburg learns from Weimar of a prolonged attempt to capture the
postoffice. Rifles and handgrenades were used.

It is reported that Fehrenbach, the president of the national assembly,
has arrived at Stuttgart and convoked a meeting of the national assembly
there for March 16. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony have all refused to
acknowledge the new Berlin government. A general strike is called for to-
morrow at Breslau, Magdeburg, Nuremberg and Frankfurt. There have
been sanguinary encounters between workers and troops at Frankfurt. The
troops of Bavaria and Wurtemberg have declared allegiance to their
respective governments.

It appears that the collision in the streets mentioned earlier occur
at Frankfurt and not in Berlin.

The Saxon government has issued a proclamation denouncing the
new government at Berlin as a gang of mad, reactionary insurgents, and
declaring that Germany is threatened with civil war and complete ruin.
Any attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented
by every means.

The commander of the navy at Kiel has placed the naval forces at the
disposal of the new government. A few shots were exchanged between
the torpedo-boats in harbour and workmen on the quays. Consequently, the
marines cleared the quays.

The Premier stated that in view of events in Berlin, the Belgian Govern-
ment had taken measures for completely safe-guarding the frontier.

Herr von Jagow, the ex-foreign minister, has become, foreign minister
in the new Government.

The British charge d'Affaires at Berlin reports that there has been
definite assurances that the Kapp government intends to adhere to the
peace treaty.

Dr. von Kapp, addressing the foreign press correspondents, stated that
Germany would loyally fulfil the treaty insofar as fulfilment was reconcilable
with German honour and the country's economic future. He said the
government took its stand on democracy, but added: "We have renounced
the black, white, and red flag to a place of honour. We shall put down any
attempt at a general strike." He said the war criminals would be tried at
Leipzig and that the censorship would shortly be relaxed.

The old government has gone to Stuttgart.

The publication of all newspapers has been suspended until March 15
on the ground that important Government negotiations are pending with
labour representatives. The democratic party in Leipzig has declared in
favour of the old government. A general strike is proclaimed at Kiel and
Osnabrueck. The Right Socialists, Independent Socialists, and Trade
Unions of Greater Berlin have declared a general strike. The large cafes in
Berlin are closed. The old minister of the interior from Dresden has issued
a statement that all the federal states are backing up the old Government.

Ebert's government has issued a manifesto from Dresden denouncing
the insurrection as the work of Baltic adventurers. Predicting an early
collapse it says its decrees are illegal and cannot be recognized.

(Continued on Page 5.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
In the Senate, Mr. Lodge has intro-
duced a substitute reservation to Article
Ten, which, he is of opinion, does not
weaken the original Republican reserva-
tion.
Several other Republicans have declared
that they prefer the original reservation.
Mr. Thomas has declared that if the
Treaty becomes a campaign issue, both
the great parties will be split.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
It is authoritatively reported that the
French Government has asked the United
States for an explanation concerning the
statement in President Wilson's letter to
Senator Hitchcock, in which he asserted
that the French militarist party was in
the ascendant.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, March 18th.
The preamble to the Bill which the
Government has introduced into the
Chamber, re-establishing relations with
the Vatican, lays down that there can be
no discussion of State. The
separation of Church and State is de-
finitely a part of French customs as well as
laws. France desires representation at
the Vatican, especially in connection with
Near Eastern questions.

THE RECENT AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
The majority report of the Commission
enquiring into questions arising out of
the recent coal strike recommends a 25
per cent. increase in wages and a corre-
sponding advance in the price of coal.
The labour representative on the Com-
mission is standing out for a seven-hour day.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF COAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18th.
One hundred and twenty-five mine-
owners and miners connected with the
Central coal-field have been indicted on
charges of conspiracy to raise the price
of coal.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

LONDON, March 18th.
The Daily Chronicle states that the
Royal Commission on Income Tax recom-
mends that within the Empire double
income tax shall be abolished. It is pro-
posed that henceforward the tax on profits
of trading concerns should be paid at the
highest leviable rate in Great Britain or
a Dominion, but no longer in both.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES OR BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, March 18th.
The seriousness of the new wages de-
mand by the miners is admitted in all
quarters. It is estimated that it will
incure an additional wage bill of
£40,000,000 annually, and increase the
price of coal by 3/- per ton.
Recent speeches by the miners' leaders
indicate that the workers are frankly pur-
suing a policy of "sharing the swag".
The present situation is controlled by the
fact that bunker coal is fetching fabulous
prices, and when competition forces down
export prices a crisis is inevitable, as some
coal is already selling at a loss.
The miners' secretary, Mr. Hodges, has
publicly admitted in this connection that
"we are engaged in an industry march-
ing to bankruptcy. When export fall to
approximately normal, the mining indus-
try will be insolvent." The Times conse-
quently emphasises that the real issue
which the miners are endeavouring to
force is nationalisation or bankruptcy.
The Government reply to the demand
will given on March 24th.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 18th.
The Civil Service Estimates for 1920-1
amount to £557,000,000, being six times
greater than in the last Peace year.
The total Estimates, including repay-
ment of the Anglo-French loan to the
United States, is approximately
£1,250,000,000.

STEELWORKERS STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, March 19th.
The steel workers strike which began on
the 1st inst. has been settled. The men
resume work unconditionally.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 18th.
In the International association football
match played at Glasgow, Scotland defeated
Ireland by 3 goals to nil.
In the rugby football match at Cardiff,
Wales defeated Ireland by 28 points to 4.

A POLITICAL LIBREL ACTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 26th.
Dr. Helfferich has been sentenced to pay
a fine of 300 marks in a libel case in which
he alleged that Herr Erzberger utilized
his ministerial position for private finan-
cial advantage.

AMERICA AND ARMENIA.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.
It is understood that the American Mis-
sion, headed by General Harbord, has
recommended that the United States
should accept a mandate for Armenia, but
President Wilson has refused to publish
the Mission's report, notwithstanding
that the Senate has twice requested it.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHOE SALE

COMMENCING
MONDAY, 15th
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

USUAL PRICES \$15.00 and 18.00 pair
SALE PRICES

\$7.50, \$8.50 \$9.50 pair

CASH ONLY.

J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

Sole Agents

BREWSTER & CO.

Tel. 696.

23 Queen's Road Central.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1869.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

FAIRALL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW MILLINERY.

READY TO WEAR HATS.

TEL. 644.

TEL. 644.

PORTABLE BOILERS WITH RUSTLESS INTERIORS
WHITE GLAZED FIRE CLAY WASH-TUBS
THE LATEST FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

Nos. 30 & 32, Des Voeux Road Central. Established 1900.

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH PILSENER BEER
RAINIER

AMERICAN PALE BEER
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orrickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

Hongkong



Hughes & Hough

APPOINTED TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Orders sent
"Bentley"
A. B. & Co. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

March 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of, Ico House Street.

A Small Consignment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising:-

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Bathing and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies.

Also

A few lots of Brass Jardeniers, Large Kitchen Vases, Japanese Vases.

And

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases. (All new goods and in small lots).

Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

March 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of, Ico House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:-

Chamberfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, including Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fitted Teakwood), Eldest boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Outfitters, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Sides Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,

(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

March 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at (Eden Court) No. 29, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

The Whole of The

Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c.

therein contained.

Consisting of:-

Massive Teak Marble-top Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Large Extension Dining Table with Leaves, Teakwood Overmantels, Bookcase, Hallstand, &c., a large quantity of Dinner and Tea Crockery, &c., Teak Wardrobes, Three Single Beds, Three Marble-top Washstands and Bureau, Shanghai Beds and Commodore, Dover A Stove in good condition.

And

About 300 Potted Palms and Plants. On view from Tuesday, 23rd inst. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms - Cash.

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Auctioneers.

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And

About 300 Potted Palms and Plants. On view from Tuesday, 23rd inst. Catalogue will be issued.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON

will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 18, 1920.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on the 23rd of March, 1920, at 5.15 P.M. to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notices posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanning and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE is also hereby given that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanning and Deep Water Bay, will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they or some of them be passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee.

L. S. GREENHILL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES, & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One Sulzer Diesel Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's Buildings. The Plant can be inspected at the Company's Works, Wing Fung Street, Wanchai. The Company are prepared to accept an offer for Engine without the Alternator.

FOR SALE.

Two Belliss and Morcom Triple Expansion 400 H.P. Engines, direct coupled to 250 K.W. Direct Current Generators or 75 cycle Alternators complete with three Boilers, Condensing Plant and Economiser. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's Buildings. The Plant may be inspected at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with the office.

FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Manchester, and are guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,

P.O. Box 390. Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENAVON"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS & 10 LINES, 61. PREPAID. Every additional word & Cent.

TO LET.

TO LET.-A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to Humphreys, Beale & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST MINCO."

From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA, and Cebu.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived with all cargo ex S.S. "WEST MINCO,"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on March 21, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 23, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 12th March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before March 20th, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesday & Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

A. KWAI & CO.

15 & 17 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants, Sail Makers, General Storekeepers and Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Circle "A.K.W.A.I." Tel. No. 1262.

TAIYO & CO.

GUARANTEED BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 10, Wyndham St.

THE LOSS OF THE CLAN GORDON.

PUMPED OUT THE BALLAST TANKS.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer "Clan Gordon" has been opened in Glasgow. Sheriff Harvey presided, and was assisted by Commander Graves and Captain Tait, nautical assessors, and Mr. Younger, engineer assessor.

The "Clan Gordon" capsized on July 30 last year two days out from New York on a passage to Dally (China), and four lives were lost.

Mr. T. W. Donald, solicitor, who appeared for the Board of Trade, said the "Clan Gordon" was built at Sunderland in 1900, and was owned by the Clan Line, Glasgow. She left New York with a crew of 92 hands and a cargo of oil and wax and capsized in the North Atlantic about five o'clock on July 30th. The survivors were picked up by the steamer "Abnigary" and when last seen the "Clan Gordon" was floating bottom upwards.

Mr. Thomas Barr, the registered manager of the vessel, who was first witness, said the "Clan Gordon" cost her owners £52,913 in 1900, and up to the time of the loss the sum of £37,539 had been expended in repairs. He estimated the market value of the ship at the time of the accident at £25,000. The total amount of insurance on the vessel was £95,000, made up by £75,000 on the hull and machinery, £10,000 on increased value, and £10,000 on freight. Capt. John Maclean had been the master of the vessel for eighteen months prior to the loss. Messrs. Dornford, Sunderland, had supplied special instructions regarding the loading of the vessel with homogeneous cargoes, by which term witness understood cargo of equal density throughout. He could not say whether their instructions had been put on board the "Gordon," but thought it probable they would be, even though the owners might not have and very great faith in the efficiency of the instructions.

Mr. J. Spiers, solicitor, who appeared for the cargo underwriters, and was made a party to the inquiry, recalled the loss of a sister ship of the turret class, the "Clan Ronald," which capsized at Port Adelaide in 1910.

Mr. Barr said that accidents were due to bad stowage of cargo.

Mr. Spiers said that at the inquiry at Port Adelaide it was declared that the cargo was properly stowed.

Mr. Barr—These were the legal answers—(laughter)—they later admitted liability for loss of cargo as due to bad stowage.

Mr. Spiers admitted it was after the "Clan Ronald" affair that the builders issued the special instructions regarding loading.

Mr. Barr, continuing, said the "Clan Line" had seven turret vessels, and no complaint had ever been received from the master of the ships regarding the stability of their vessels. The general report was that the was nothing to touch them in behaviour at sea.

Capt. Maclean, in his evidence, said the "Clan Gordon" was perfectly stable in all weathers; he knew nothing about special instructions from the builders about loading.

After leaving New York he tested the vessel's stability, and she seemed all right. She carried water ballast, and he decided to empty the tanks in order to raise the vessel's head and increase her speed. It seemed to him safe to do so. At four o'clock on July 30 it was reported to him that the tanks were empty, and the quartermaster was ordered to port helm; the vessel immediately listed twelve degrees, a dangerous angle, he was then starboarded, but without effect. In a few minutes the vessel lay at an angle of 60 to 70 degrees, and men rushed from the engine room. It was then impossible, owing to inflow of water, to reopen the valves of the water-tanks. By the accident the senior wireless operator and three lascars lost their lives. He attributed disaster to the pumping out of the tanks. He had pumped out ballast tanks at sea before without any ill effect.

The inquiry was adjourned.

Journal of Commerce.

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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

OF SERMONS.

Dr. Johnson found it necessary to urge men in a controversy to clear their minds of cant. "Johnson, thou shouldst have been living in this hour—Englishmen have need of thee."

Happily, there is always the China Mail.

Man, did you ever know of a case in which a mere sermon did any good, except where it may have confirmed and strengthened the convictions of those already converted?

Did you now? Honest? We are not thinking at the moment of pulp sermons, though these might be included. We are thinking of political sermons, patriotic sermons, of propaganda.

Work. They urge men to work, advise men to work, beg men to work. The simplest and most effective way would be to pay men to work; but that's different.

Production. Long newspaper sermons, fervidly patriotic, are preached on behalf of increasing production, by men who produce nothing, nothing but sermons.

Sample text: "The one big problem for the whole civilized world to solve is how to make people work, produce to the utmost."

Sample moral: "Shortening hours of labour, strikes, sabotage, kinder work, reduce production." [It is almost possible to hear the rumbling and the buzzing of the machinery of the mighty intellect that produced those two cerebrations.]

The wealth and prosperity of the nation depend on work and production.

However do they manage to make such erudite discoveries? The one big problem is not how to make people work, but how to make them want to work. That is the way we look at it.

Why does a man work? As a means to some end. Wages? Why does he want wages? He doesn't. He wants the things that wages will buy.

If you want him to work harder, increase his desires, teach him a higher standard of living, and offer him the wages that are appropriate thereto. He will work fast enough and hard enough then.

To tell him to work for the national prosperity is to preach, and to suffer the neglect of preachers and preachings. A fat pay envelope has more moving power than the most eloquent homily.

Production? What do you want produced? And why? Why should a man produce, and when? It comes in the same category. Production implies work, and it is only work that produces.

Things that are wanted are produced sooner or later. But by production these sermon-artists mean the production of things the producers-elect do not particularly desire.

Give them particular desires, and show them that the way to gratification of such desires is via production. In short, pay them to produce, instead of preaching production.

As these preaching non-producers, or producers only of sermons, must produce, let them produce sermons in favour of wages. It is no good to preach the catching of fish until they have first preached the provision of bait.

All this is nearly as elementary as their own sermons; but if you doubt its necessity, observe their habitual attitude towards the wage question, and the way their diatribes are read by many people—entirely without derisive smiles.

ADVERSARIA.

There is one Bolshevik atrocity that can never be forgiven, that damn them, and that will ultimately prove their ruin. They have muzzled the expression of all hostile opinion. Any party that does that, or tries to do it, is unsound at bottom. Free expression of opinion is the hall-mark of a genuinely free people. That which cannot bear open discussion will not bear examination, whether it be a religious or a political faith. The Bolsheviks, in their attitude toward the independent Press, are copying Tsardom. The French Press seems to be the freest in the world, the Chinese, American, and British next, in that order. Russia and Japan are among the "also rans," though the Japanese Press seems to be striving gamely to be what it should.

In one of our local MIRACLES, clubs there was an argument between an Atheist and a Churchman, about miracles. Our Bishop has \$300 a month," said the latter, "and he keeps out of debt. It is a miracle how he does it."

BUZZ. "Father," said the Editor's little boy, interrupting him at his amateur carpentry. "How long do bees live?" "I don't know, my son," said the carpenter. "Ask the Adversarian. He's had one in his bonnet for many years."

We had a feeble joke in INDIA, this column yesterday about an "Irishman" with an Indian name. There's many a true word spoken that way. The Indians and the Irish have one thing in common. Both want "self determination," and both are dissatisfied with what has been offered them. Mr. Satyramurti in the London Herald says the new Indian "Home Rule" Bill enfranchises only one and a half per cent. of the population; it ignores women and labour; it gives too much representation to vested interests; it leaves an irresponsible bureaucracy with the power of the purse; and it introduces an unprecedented diarchy. Couple that with the bunch of Indians who want us to love and cherish Turkey, and you'll realize that Sinn Fein and Carsonism are not peculiar to Erin.

How quickly the CHANCE FOR hatreds and the KAISER, vows of wartime are forgotten. Because he is of royal blood, things have been so wangled that the Kaiser is not to be seriously punished. Because the wingers have more to hope from Tsardom than from Bolshevism, and because the German proletariat has shown itself Bolshevistically minded since the war, they will now, you will see, support the reactionary "revolution" in Germany. The vital parts of the Treaty of Versailles, clipping the claws of German militarism, will become a wash-out. "In order to save Europe from Bolshevism." It is even possible that the Kaiser may yet be given his throne again, also "to save Europe."

We encounter in the HISTORY, course of some miscellaneous reading the statement that "the Pilgrim Fathers were God-fearing men of faith and courage who stood for loyalty to God and service to humanity." Hitherto we have seen them as narrow minded, ignorant, pig-headed, arrogant, intolerant, self-willed bigots who were essentially impure and horribly cruel. We have always hitherto regretted that the Mayflower did not sink with all hands. The new testimonial to their good character opens up a promising field for historical controversy.

Sir Oliver Lodge is in America lecturing. He is not lecturing about subjects he understands, but about spiritualism. So the bright American papers were compelled to point out that under Prohibition many would welcome any movement towards re-establishing communion with the spirits.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
Today's dollar is worth 4s. 11d.
A meeting of the Green Island Cement Company is to be held tomorrow.
Dances take place at the Repulse Bay Hotel to-morrow afternoon and evening.
Entries close to-morrow for the Chinese Recreation Club tennis tournament.

Claims against the s.s. "Swazi" will not be recognised if presented after to-morrow.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club holds its first meeting at Happy Valley to-morrow, commencing at 3 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 6, amounted to 58,842 tons and the sales during the period to 73,223 tons.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Irving with picking the pocket of a compatriot in Yaumatei yesterday, while the complainant was watching a fortune teller. He pleaded "not guilty," and said he found the money outside a latrine in the morning. Three months hard labour.

Sergt. McAulvie this morning charged a Chinese with obstructing a Chinese detective whilst in the performance of his duty. The defendant denied the charge. The sergeant said that the defendant and several other men were crowded around a vegetable hawkier buying vegetables, when the detective came up, and tried to work his way through the crowd to get to the hawkier whom he suspected did not have a licence. The defendant obstructed him, and thus gave the hawkier a chance to go away. The defendant said he was sent the way the detective pushed him, and remonstrated with him. He did not intend to obstruct the detective in the execution of his duty. Mr. Smi imposed a fine of \$10.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI VICE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, March 19.

A committee appointed to look into vice conditions at Shanghai has issued a report. Its recommendations include a proposed conference of educational authorities of Shanghai and neighbourhood to investigate thoroughly the advisability of teaching social hygiene in schools.

BIG TROUBLE AT KIUKIANG.

U.S. MARINES LAND.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, March 19.

Reports of grave trouble in Kiukiang have reached here. There was a collision between the municipal police and coolies. One coolie was killed. American marines landed at the request of the British consul, but were later withdrawn in deference to a Chinese request. Martial law was proclaimed. The Chinese are incensed. A boycott has been declared. Total stagnation of business is reported.

thought, to accept the invitation to go round the buildings to see that the school was so crowded that good work must be exceptionally difficult. He had hoped to have been able to tell them more exactly what he had proposed that Government should do with regard to the provision of a new site but owing to the great difficulty at the present time to get answers to communications sent to England, he had been waiting rather longer than he had expected to receive a reply to the proposals he had put before the Secretary of State. He could not, therefore, till he received the approval of the Secretary of State, inform them what had been suggested, but he could say with our hesitation that the proposals which he had put before the Secretary of State, and which he had every reason to suppose would be accepted, would not be found in any way to be ungenerous and so far as it was in the power of the Government they were doing all they could to facilitate the establishment of a school on the new site where they would be able to carry on and, he hoped, extend the excellent work that had been done for the last half century. (Applause.) But there was one point he wished particularly to emphasise and that was that the establishment of a new school, with suitable buildings and playing fields would mean an expenditure of a very large sum of money. The Government would do its best, but it could not be expected to do everything and there would be a most urgent need for all former supporters of the school to adhere to the traditions of the past, and, with the new supporters, come forward and assist the school. It was not only a question of buildings and other matters which would cost money but he thought, and the Chairman would agree with him, that the real necessity of the school was an Endowment Fund. That would mean that the school could do more satisfactory work if it was not living continuously from hand to mouth. If any prospective benefactor of the school had any doubt as to what use the money would be put to he could only suggest to him that he should not examine the school as the Chairman suggested, but that he should go and look at the admirable site at Yaumatei which had been selected by the Committee and Hon. Mr. Sykes. It was a most admirable site and they would be proud to have it. (Applause.)

After the prizes had been distributed, Mr. C. G. Alabaster thanked H.E. the Governor for performing that pleasant duty. His Excellency's presence among them showed the deep interest he felt in the education of the young, by which means their characters were moulded and they were made fit to enter social life. What His Excellency had told them would show that he and the Government were interested in the future of the school, and they could, therefore, look forward to the future with confidence, when the school would have moved to pleasant surroundings and there would be more scope for its development, from which they would expect great things. He asked them all to give His Excellency three cheers, a "tiger," and the "British Lion."

The cheers were lustily given.

LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS.
The following scholarships were awarded:—

Scholarships, 1919-20.—Ho Koon Tong (P. Kwok), Percy (H. J. Frazer and Im Chiu Le), Chan Kai Ming (H. Landolt), Arthur (A. Perry).

1918-19.—Chan Kai Ming (Wong Chun Fok), and Arthur (W. Zingmerr), King Edward VII. Scholarship (A. T. M. Barma), Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship (C. F. G. Jackson).

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DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

The annual prize and speech day of the Diocesan Boys' School took place in the spacious hall of the school last evening. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by H.E. the Governor, Mr. Ross Thomson, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Pearce, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Capt. H. McGrath, Mr. I. P. Jones and the Headmaster, the Rev. J. S. Stearn. A large gathering of the parents and friends of the students was also present.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The Rev. Mr. Stearn, Headmaster, read the following report:—When Mr. Featherstone left for England last October, it was with some reluctance that I consented to act as Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School, for I had clearly before me the fact that not only was out school one of the oldest and most illustrious in the Far East, but that its distinguished scholarship in the past had brought it to a very conspicuous position in the front rank of education. There is no doubt that during its fifty-one years of existence, it has been one of the greatest educating factors not only in Hongkong but throughout the Far East: wherever one travels in this part of the globe, one finds Diocesan old boys, occupying important positions, and cherishing in their hearts a true affection for the old school which has given them a sound education with which to face the world. Consequently, I say, I was somewhat reluctant to undertake the responsibility of endeavouring to maintain the high standard of efficiency which exists in the school; however, owing to the loyal help of our staff, I believe we are still doing well and I have great hopes for our future.

We live in an age when every one gives the deepest consideration to education: in these days we are all ardent students following the great movement in favour of a better education, and being connected with an English School, we cannot help looking to the homeland to see what is taking place in our schools and universities. There is no doubt that in England a new order of things is rapidly coming into being, and far-reaching changes are not only being advocated but are being put into practice. We who live in this grand British Colony, need to beware that we do not get left behind in this great forward movement, for the status of the Hongkong of the future depends to a great extent on the present education of her citizens. There are great schemes afoot with regard to our new school, and new buildings are essential if we are to keep pace with the times and our opportunities; although it is rather tedious waiting for the actual work to commence, I am told emphatically that all is progressing splendidly, and that operations will commence very soon. There is no doubt that if we are to do our part satisfactorily in Hongkong, we must have decent buildings, decent equipment, decent sports accommodation, and a thoroughly competent staff of masters who will put themselves heart and soul into the life of the school. When we get men out from home we must make sure that they are good men, and when we get them here we must make them happy and contented; otherwise we cannot obtain our goal.

Staff.—With regard to our working efficiency, I have very little to report beyond that fact that we have been forced to work with a depleted staff, but that we are expecting new masters to arrive almost at once. In January we lost a highly esteemed member of our staff in the death of Miss Goggin, and I am sure that all connected with the school sympathise deeply with Mrs. Goggin and her family in their loss. In January we also lost through death one of our masters, Mr. Hayes, who had been with us about a year. During that time he had become much known and he leaves many friends behind him. Our headmaster, Mr. Featherstone, left for England with a well earned furlough and also to choose masters to make up the numbers of our staff. Nobody appreciates more than I do the high value of the work being done by Mr. Featherstone, and I am confident that the high tone existing in our school is to a very large extent due to his work and influence. I cannot speak too highly of the great work that has been done and is being done by Mr. Sykes; any words of praise that I might give would be superfluous, for his devotion to the school is so well known to you. During his twenty-one years of service he has made a mark on the school which will never be effaced; although he will be leaving us before long, I am endeavouring to put off the evil day, but I am afraid we cannot hold him much longer. We are glad to welcome Miss Halley to the school to undertake the maroon's duties for a time. Miss Halley, who has just returned from Australia, is well known to us by her previous service in Hongkong, and no word of introduction is needed. Two lady teachers and two masters have joined our temporary staff this term, and I feel that we are fortunate in securing their services. Miss Benson, who is distinguished by her literary work, comes to us from California University and London; Mrs. Connor comes with experience of teaching in

the homeland; Mr. Stainfield comes with an experience of business life; Mr. Jackson, who is one of our old boys at the University, is filling a vacancy until the arrival of new masters.

School Work.—A survey of the work done during the past year shows that we are still maintaining a high standard of education, and our examination results are excellent. Much time is given to spoken English, and lately we have made great strides in this direction; this is of enormous value to those who are accustomed to speak Chinese outside the school, and is fully appreciated by the parents and guardians of our students. At the present time we are giving an important place to Chemistry, Physics, and Science, in general, and in the four classes where these subjects are taught splendid work is being done. In the Hongkong Matriculation, Senior, and Junior Examinations, we have done remarkably well, and comments on the published lists are unnecessary. One of the most noteworthy facts to do with the work of the past year is that we have won two scholarships. This is the first time we have applied, and we are especially gratified to find that out of four scholarships awarded we secured two. Good work in a school depends not only on the scholarship of its masters, but to a great extent on the establishment of good discipline. I believe that our school has always been noted for its splendid discipline, and in past records one finds the Inspector's Report giving such remarks as "Very Satisfactory" and "Very Good" on this score, this last year the report on discipline was "Excellent."

Sports.—Although we cannot boast of any great achievement on the playing fields, there has undoubtedly been enthusiasm displayed in this direction. I notice that it was reported previously that more esprit de corps was needed, and although I feel this is still true to a certain degree, yet during the recent Football and Volley Ball Season it has given one much satisfaction to see that the whole school has shown a lively interest in the games and results. We have not earned any great distinction in any branch of sport but we have not done badly either, and I am satisfied that our sportsmanship is good; it has been splendid to notice that even when there was no chance of victory because our teams were not strong enough, yet our boys turned out cheerfully for the love of the game, even though they went to certain defeat. That, I feel, indicates a true sporting spirit. In connection with sport, I must mention Mr. Mohler's name. He is a very busy man, but in spite of all his work he always finds time to come to the school and coach the boys in Volley Ball; our best thanks are due to him for his great kindness.

Health.—The school is to be congratulated on the general healthiness of its students. The healthy appearance and the splendid physique of our boys has been a subject of remark by strangers, and the school may well be proud of such compliments. Good health is of the utmost importance in a school, and good work cannot be done without it—we make a special point of instructing our students in the subject of the ways of obtaining and maintaining health, and one is gratified to see visible results. Our boarders have a very clean health roll, and it is quite noticeable that very few of our boarders are absent from duties through sickness.

Old Boys.—It was with extreme pleasure and pride that many of us saw a great honour conferred on one of our boys a short time ago. Those of us who were present at the University Congregation in January witnessed the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. E. Thomas, and I am sure the school, together with all its friends, is proud of his distinguished attainments. It is not my purpose to commence to eulogise the work of particular old boys, for there would be no end to such a task, but one cannot speak of the past boys at this time without mention of the name of Dr. Thomas. When one considers the vast numbers of boys who have passed through the Diocesan School; it is really remarkable that there has been no "old boys' society." Societies have been formed at various times, I believe, but they seem to have fizzled. News of old boys in various parts of the world is constantly reaching us, and sometimes the old boys themselves come to visit the old school but no binding link has been established and maintained. Recently an effort has been made to remedy this defect. The movements started with a few "old boy" undergraduates meeting at the school in January, to discuss the possibility of forming what was to be called a Diocesan Old Boys' Association. From the first there was no doubt that they meant business, and without further delay a society was started in connection with those who were members of the Hongkong University, but it was made perfectly clear that it was intended that the new society was to be the commencement of a far greater movement which should include all past students of the Diocesan School. This new society is now flourishing, and its members are anxious that a society including all old boys may be started as soon as possible, so that they may "pick up their society" with it.

Our Friends.—One cannot make mention of our present friends with referring especially to one of our

great friends of the past whom we have lost by death. I refer to the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who was not only one of our old boys but one of our keenest supporters. He was interested in everything that was done in connection with the school, and was ready with support—financial or otherwise, in any project that was undertaken. Our thanks are due to all those who are so ready to help up at all times, especially to the members of our Committee, the doctors and nurses at the Government Civil Hospital, and the prize donors. Dr. McKenny and Dr. To are most generous in their treatment of the boys, so that not only the staff and Committee but all parents and guardians owe them a deep debt of gratitude.

At this time one cannot refrain from mentioning the good work that has been done by our Bishop. He is now doing his last duties amongst us as our diocesan, and we are feel deep thankfulness for what he has done for the school. Although I have not been here long, I am conscious of having received most sympathetic treatment, which has been of real service to me in the performance of my duties in the school. Both the Bishop and Mrs. Lander are leaving behind them a very large circle of friends; we of the Diocesan School claim to be members of that circle, and it is with sincere regret that we say goodbye to them.

After making reference to the loss sustained by the school by the death of Mr. Chan Kai Ming, and to the regret which was felt at the impending departure of the Bishop and Mrs. Lander, Mr. Stearn said:—In conclusion I would say that although I believe the school is in a most healthy and flourishing condition, I also feel the necessity for many far-reaching improvements—such improvements might easily be called sweeping changes, and if we are to keep pace with the times all we who are interested in the school must see to these things. I believe that most of us are alive to this fact, but I suppose most of us are patiently awaiting the erection of our new buildings at Yaumatei which will be the impetus for future activity. When the time comes for action, and it will be very soon, we must do the best that we possibly can, and I appeal to all old boys throughout the land, together with their parents and friends, to come forward with all the help they can for their great home of education.

His Lordship, Bishop Lander, thanked Mr. Stearn for the very kind reference he had made to him in his interesting report. He assured them all that he had always felt it a pride to be Chairman of the Committee of the school. The school, he knew, was doing splendid work, and his only regret was that during the past thirteen years he had been able to do so little for it. He congratulated the headmaster and the staff on what they had achieved under great difficulties in the past year. He was glad to inform them that Mr. Featherstone had secured the services of one teacher who was coming out immediately. Mr. Featherstone was looking out for others and he himself would be coming out in August. They, therefore, hoped that the shortage of staff would soon pass away. He could not help emphasising Mr. Stearn's remarks about Mr. Sykes. He had done magnificent work during twenty-one years and if he found that the call of the East was great and he felt like coming back again after a holiday he was sure the Committee would be only too glad to offer him a place on the staff. (Applause.) He cordially endorsed Mr. Stearn's aspirations for the future. They had held that function in the evening in order to enable the parents to attend and also to welcome their friends, the Committee. They wanted them to see the school, not in a spirit of appreciation, but a spirit of discontent at the over crowded dormitories and dingy appearance of the building. He also asked them to look in imagination at Yaumatei and the future, a magnificent school. He appealed to parents and friends to put their hands deep into their pockets and assist in making the vision a reality; as the new school was going to cost an enormous sum of money. The school would cover eighteen acres of ground, and the playing field would be one of the best in the Colony. He was glad to welcome H.E. the Governor who had kindly consented to distribute the awards. (Applause.)

H.E. the Governor, who was greeted with applause, said that he had much pleasure in accepting the invitation to be present and to distribute the prizes, not only because, as the Chairman had told them, he had a great regard and belief in the necessity and value of doing whatever they could to increase the facilities of education in the Colony, but also more especially because it was the Diocesan School, and as most of them knew he had rather close relations with diocesan affairs. As the Chairman had said much of what he meant to say to them, he thought he could do little more than repeat and underline what he had said. The fact that the school had been able to carry on so well during the last few years was a great credit to the staff to whom all parents of the pupils must feel a very deep debt of gratitude.

The reputation of the school, both for learning and formation of character, had been well maintained in the last few years and it was unnecessary, as

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN EVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The governments of Bavaria and Baden and Wurtemberg have issued proclamations declaring that they are opposed to the unconstitutional machinations of reactionaries and that they recognise only the imperial government and national assembly wherein their peoples concur. Meanwhile, a general strike is proclaimed at Frankfurt and Hamburg, where great processions of workers are parading the streets. The workers of the Ruhr basin are opposed to a general strike.

Foch, Sir Henry Wilson, and the American commander are having a conference at Mayence, the French Rhine army headquarters, to-morrow.

The new imperial chancellor Kapp has issued a lengthy proclamation charging the old government with corruption. He declares it is incapable of warding off Bolshevism which is threatening. He alleges that the national assembly continued to govern without a mandate and illegally postponed the elections. The proclamation promises that the financial conditions in the federal states will be constitutionally restored; the war loans would be safeguarded and repayments begun. Economic freedom will be restored to landed property which will be properly taxed. Strikes and sabotage will be ruthlessly suppressed. The government would hold the balance between capitalism and labour, shielding the worker against servitude. "Work is the principal duty of every man. Germany shall be a moral community of labour."

BERLIN, March 13.

At nine this morning the Vorwärts offices were occupied by a public security guard. The semi-official news agency has provisionally suspended its services between the provinces and foreign countries. A proclamation has been issued stating that the Noske government has ceased to exist, and that the entire authority has passed into the hands of Kapp as imperial chancellor. The Prussian premier, who appointed the infantry general, Baron von Luettwitz, a well-known reactionary, as military commander in chief of the new government of "order, freedom, and action" being formed, issues the proclamation signed von Luettwitz and Kapp. Ebert and Noske have issued a manifesto summoning the workers to a general strike.

Prior to the fall of the Noske government, the semi-official news-agency announced that General von Oldershausen had negotiated with the naval brigade in the course of the night. His demands were discussed by the cabinet which sat till early morning. His demands were subsequently rejected. Thereupon troops entered Berlin and occupied the Wilhelmstrasse.

PROFITING IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

LONDON, March 16.

The report of the sub-committee that has been enquiring about alleged profiteering in the electric lamp industry finds the existence of a trade combination including 90 to 95 per cent. of the industry. It is controlling factors and retailers, fixing prices, at all stages, and regulating the output. The report considers that the standard vacuum lamps now sold to the public at three shillings could be sold at two shillings and still leave a satisfactory working profit. Also the trading discounts are considerably higher than is necessary, and should be reduced. The report further states that one and a quarter million half-watt lamps sold to the public in 1919 at 12s./6d. each were purchased in Holland by the Trust at about three shillings each. They would have left an ample margin of profit at eight shillings. The report finds a possibility of an international combination comprising British, Dutch, and American manufacturers dominating prices over a considerable part of the world, and recommends that the operations of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

WITH THE OBJECT?

LONDON, March 14.

It is announced that a powerful syndicate has purchased from the Disposals Board for £100,000,000 all the surplus aircraft material in Britain, including 10,000 aeroplanes and 35,000 new aeroplane engines, with the object of maintaining British aerial supremacy.

REDUCING U. S. NAVAL PLANS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

In the interest of economy the naval sub-committee has rejected Mr. Daniels' naval programme and approved instead an appropriation of \$72,000,000 to continue the 1915 programme.

HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

Budapest reports that a new Hungarian cabinet has been formed with Semadam as premier and Count Gefek, foreign minister.

OBITUARY.

WELL KNOWN CHINESE RESIDENT.

The death occurred on Wednesday at his residence in Wanchai of Mr. Ying Kee, a rickshaw dealer, and one of the oldest residents of the Colony. Very well known to the Chinese community for his charitable work, he also did good service for the Volunteer Corps as caterer, receiving a silver medal. He was Vice-Chairman of the Wanchai District Hospital in addition to filling other positions. The funeral took place this afternoon, the body being taken to the Chinese permanent cemetery at Aberdeen. The deceased leaves eight children, one of whom is studying in Backersfield, U.S.A. He was the owner of the "Hongkong Theatre" and a partner in the Asiatic Lithographic Depot at West Point.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

We are requested to announce that those intending to join the New Volunteer Corps and who have not yet sent in their names should do so without further delay in order that the election of officers and N.C.O.s may commence.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. KEEMUN, due here Mar. 27 from Europe and sails for Tientsin and Japan Mar. 28.
The s.s. MORE, left London Feb. 13 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore Mar. 28.
The s.s. TELEMACHUS, due here April 5 from Europe and sails for Shanghai and Japan, April 6.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BATTERY PATH CASE.

Mr. A. E. Hall mentioned to the Magistrate this morning the case of the Chinese youth charged with indecency towards ladies. Counsel said that since the last hearing, the defendant had admitted the offence to him and he therefore wished to enter a plea of "guilty." He had seen the C.S.P., on the matter this morning, and they had both agreed that, subject to his Worship's approval, the defendant should be bailed and then, after the necessary 48 hours' confinement, be discharged. Counsel said the defendant's mother had undertaken to send him back to the country immediately the case was over. Counsel said the defendant was a minor, and the Court could, on behalf of the mother, order the birching.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to 12 strokes of the birch and 48 hours' confinement.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, March 30th 1920, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY, TYPIST, AND STENOGRAPHER. Apply to Shawan, Tomes & Co.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH (DARWIN) GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, March 29th, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order.

C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of March, 1920, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting, when a Resolution as detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1920.

By Order of the General Committee,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.

THE CORONET COMPETITION THE WINNING ADVT.

MITCHELL LEWIS?

DO YOU KNOW HIM?
HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?

If you patronise Cinema at all,
you simply MUST see Mitchell Lewis
at THE CORONET in

"TEE CODE OF THE YUKON"

a film crammed full of interest and
excitement from the word—GO.

To relieve your mind from the worries of
RENT CONTROL & RICE CONTROL, see
HARRY POLLARD
as a TRAFFIC CONTROL boss in

"START SOMETHING."

Everybody says he is great.

Finally, be sure to arrive in time,
so as not to miss the British Gazette,

ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON
THE SILENT TWO MINUTES.
THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The Management of the Coronet have not yet had time to find out whether the Staff Sergeant who submitted this wishes his name to appear or not, as he has not attached either signature or pseudonym. The \$10 is at his disposal at the booking office of the theatre.

Phone 2354. H.K. & Co., Ltd. 1A, Chater Road.

ELECTRIC FANS FOR NEW CURRENT
Now is the time to place your order for 1920.
OFFICE, WALL, CEILING, DESK FANS.
100 Volts—50 c/y.

SEE OUR SHOW ROOM
83, 85 DES VŒUX ROAD.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, March 25, 1920,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Marocco covered corner couch, easy chairs, carved cherrywood cabinet, teak flower stands, teak occasional tables, dining chairs, carpets, rugs, pictures, vases, ornaments, teak writing tables, marble clocks, electric ceiling & table fans, brass flower pots, electric-plated ware, electric radiator & heater, double & single teak & iron bedsteads, teak dressing table, washstand & chest of drawers, silk cushion, teak cupboard, etc., etc.

Also
A Few Pieces of Very Fine Canton Blackwood ware,
Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, card table, opium stool, silver cabinet, corner whatnots, tea-pots & flower stands, etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

OR
FRIDAY, March 26, 1920,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 17 Humphreys Building,
Kowloon.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Consisting of:—

Very finely carved blackwood couch, silver cabinet, chairs, stools, teak bedstead & music cabinet, with bevelled mirrors, easement curtains, electric ceiling & table fans, electric fittings, engravings, ornaments, carpets & rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wagon bevelled mirrors, teak card table & occasional tables, roll top desk, crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Double and single brass & iron bedsteads teak double & single wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak marble top dressing table, and washstands, teak couch & chairs, toilet set, etc., etc., including one very fine mahogany bedroom suite.

Also
Pots plants bamboo blinds,
pantry & kitchen requisites,
And
1 American Ice Chest.

On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ECUADOR,"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Board, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1/3 of 1% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken chained and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on March 25, at 10 a.m., and March 26, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after March 26, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Maunsell,
Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WALK OVER

SMART FOOTWEAR

IN BOOTS & SHOES.

COMFORT BLE WHEN NEW.

STYLISH WHEN OLD.

Prices \$13.50 to \$16.50

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW
CONSIGNMENT OF WALK OVER

LIGHTWEIGHT GOLF SHOES

BLACK & BROWN CRAM in bottles 35 cts.

BLACK & BROWN PASTE in tins 20 cts.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

CLASSICAL,

OPERATIC,

SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP.

18, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,
FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,
BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,
ROBERTS, & VENT-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.
Repainting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage
No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 659.

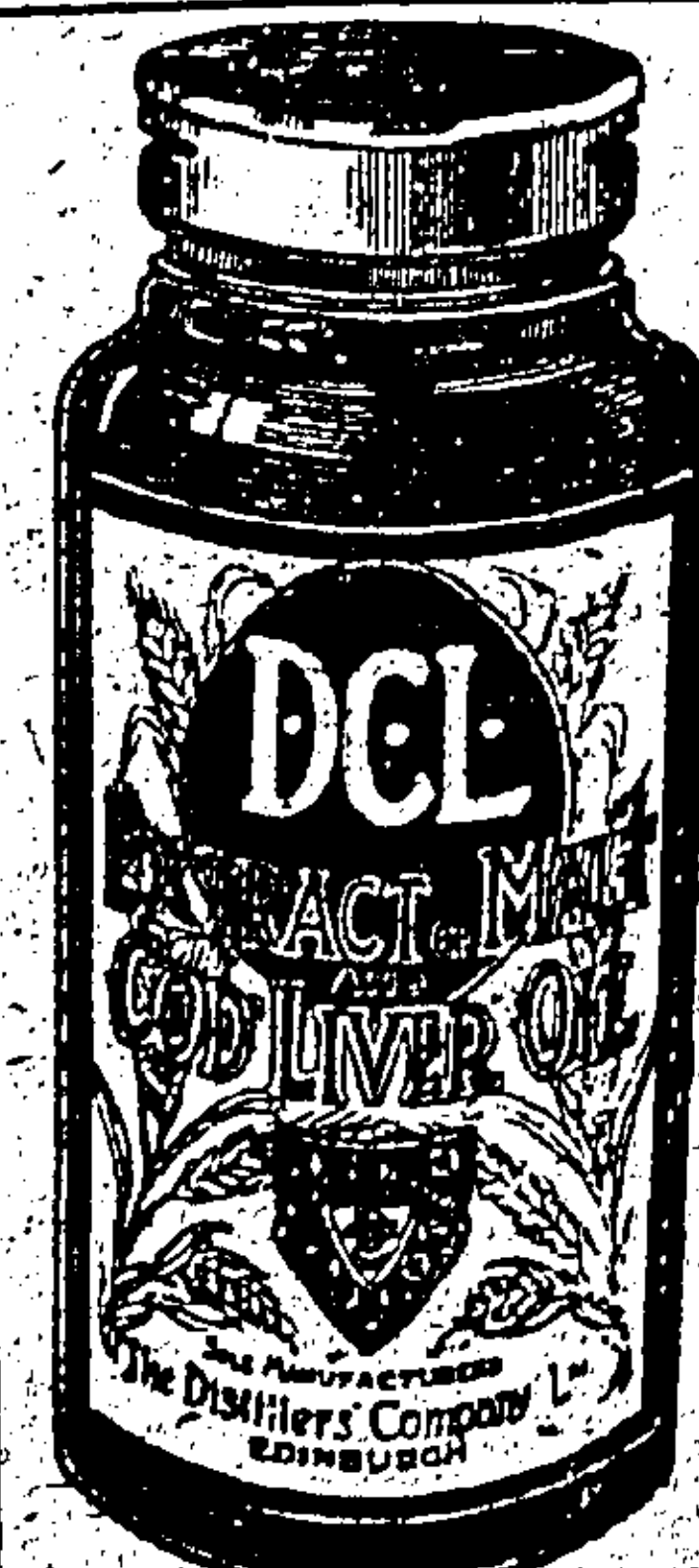
NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations.
CUTEX is absolutely the best thing in manicure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.



"D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Is made from the finest
selected Barley and malted
with the greatest care
on the Company's own
premises by the most
scientific methods of
manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, Ltd.

EDINBURGH

Price per 1 lb. Jar ... \$1.00
" 2 lb. Jar ... 1.80

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & COMPANY, Ltd.

Tel. No. 135. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.—

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 19th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 28th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1890). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARUMonday, 22nd March.
HAVANA MARU (Call Marseilles) April.
HAYRE MARU (Call Marseilles) May.GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritania, Durban and
Cape Town via Singapore.TACOMA MARUThursday, 1st April.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
service.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.KUSOKU MARUFriday, 2nd April.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai)Tuesday, 6th April.
MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai)Tuesday, 20th April.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have
excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and
will arrive so and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the
Harbour Office.TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SUSHU MARUThursday, 25th March.JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,
SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS."GABO" (Cargo only) sailing on or about 24th March
"HWAH PING" (calling at Port Darwin) 1st April
"VICTORIA" 15th April

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO.

113 Cornsought Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAOMar. 20, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONGMar. 21, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW AND BANGKOKMar. 22, at 9 a.m.
MANILA, OREU & ILILOMar. 23, at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SEANGHAI & FOKOWMar. 23, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooking.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELKTON"About March 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"About April 2nd.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"About April 23rd.
"JOHNSTON"About May 23th.
"CROSSKEYS"About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND Direct.

"PAWLETT"About March 29th.
"COAKER"About April 17th.
"WABAN"About May 18th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "BENSALEM"

About APRIL 10th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONES
2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR
HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT

THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS

VIA

PORT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Operating the following FAR EASTERN SERVICE for the account
of the United States Shipping Board.

S.S. "WEST HIKA," loading about April 15th.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all
overland points in the United States.OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings,
Chater Road, Telephone No. 1092.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SHINKO MARU22,0001st April

SIBERIA MARU30,0001st April (from Yokohama)

*PERIA MARU2,00018th April

KOREA MARU20,0003rd May

TENYO MARU22,00024th May

*From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO BRU, BALBOA,

CALLAO, AERICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SHINKO MARU14,000May 11th

KYO MARU17,200July 18th

ANYO MARU15,500Sept. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers Leave Hongkong

CHOKO MARUApril or May

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

CP
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAILINGS

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)

STREAMERS FROM DUE

Empress of JapanMar. 28 April 19

*MonteagleMar. 30 April 24

Empress of RussiaApril 8 April 28

Empress of JapanMay 8 May 31

Empress of AsiaMay 26 June 19

*MonteagleJune 3 June 21

Empress of RussiaJune 4 June 28

*Empress of JapanJuly 1 July 19

Empress of AsiaJuly 20 Aug. 10

*MonteagleJuly 29 Aug. 16

Empress of RussiaAug. 5 Aug. 29

*Empress of JapanAug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of AsiaSept. 14 Oct. 5

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FUTURE OF NIGERIA.

GREAT TRADE PROSPECTS.

A comprehensive report on the
administering of Nigeria, and the
commercial, and social, conditions in
the Protectorate during the period
1912-1919, has been prepared by Sir
F. D. Lugard, who became Governor-
General on the amalgamation of the
Northern and Southern provinces in
January, 1914. Up to the beginning
of the present century the inhabi-
tants of this great territory—the
largest of our protectorates—were
living in a state of eternal war. In
the north a series of Moslem despotisms
held precarious sway, their rule
marked by the worst forms of slave-
raiding, spoliation, and inhuman
cruelty. In the south the pagan
races were held in thrall by fetish
worship, and the hideous ordeals of
witchcraft, human sacrifice, and twin
murder. Under British rule these
evils have been swept away. Order
reigns throughout the territory, and
under an enlightened administration,
in which the native races have a
due voice and share, the vast re-
sources of the country are being
rapidly developed, and it promises
to rank as one of the most prosper-
ous and valuable of our tropical
dependencies.Nigeria, says Sir F. Lugard, affords
an immense field for British trade,
and though it has developed at an
extraordinary rate, it is capable of
indefinite expansion. In 1900 its
total value was about three and a
half millions sterling, by 1913 it had
more than trebled, and in 1919, in
spite of the severe setback caused by
the war, it had reached seventeen
millions, the highest ever recorded.
The exports consist of raw materials,
the principal of which are oil and oil
seeds, hides, skins, cotton, cocoa, rub-
ber, and tin-ore. The imports are
manufactured goods, textiles, hard-
ware, &c., with salt and kerosene.
Formerly the largest import consist-
ed of trade gin for sale to the na-
tives. Nigeria has the great advan-
tage of being many thousand miles
nearer to the United Kingdom than
most of the other countries of the
Empire from which tropical produce
is exported. Lagos is now about
a fortnight's sail from Liverpool,
and the magnitude of its trade,
and the number of passengers, already
justify a direct service which should
not take more than twelve or thirteen
days. Nigeria has an enormous
wealth and variety of products, a
large and fairly industrious popula-
tion, good communications by water
and by railway, and the conditions of
life and health are not worse than
those of other tropical countries, and
have rapidly improved.SIX MILES OF WINE
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"RHIVA"	9,000	4th April	MARSHALLS & LONDON via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	20th Mar. 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April	Sapdakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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YATORI MARU	... Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU	... Friday, 19th March, at Noon.
KAGA MARU	... Friday, 2nd April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU	... End of April.
TSUYAMA MARU	... End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,

Suez and Port Said.

TOBA MARU	... Beginning of April.
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa)	... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	... Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	... Wednesday, 31st April, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto,

San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU	... Wednesday, 7th April.
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU ... End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAOKATE MARU ... Sunday, 28th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 25th March, at 11 a.m.

TENSHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 31st March.

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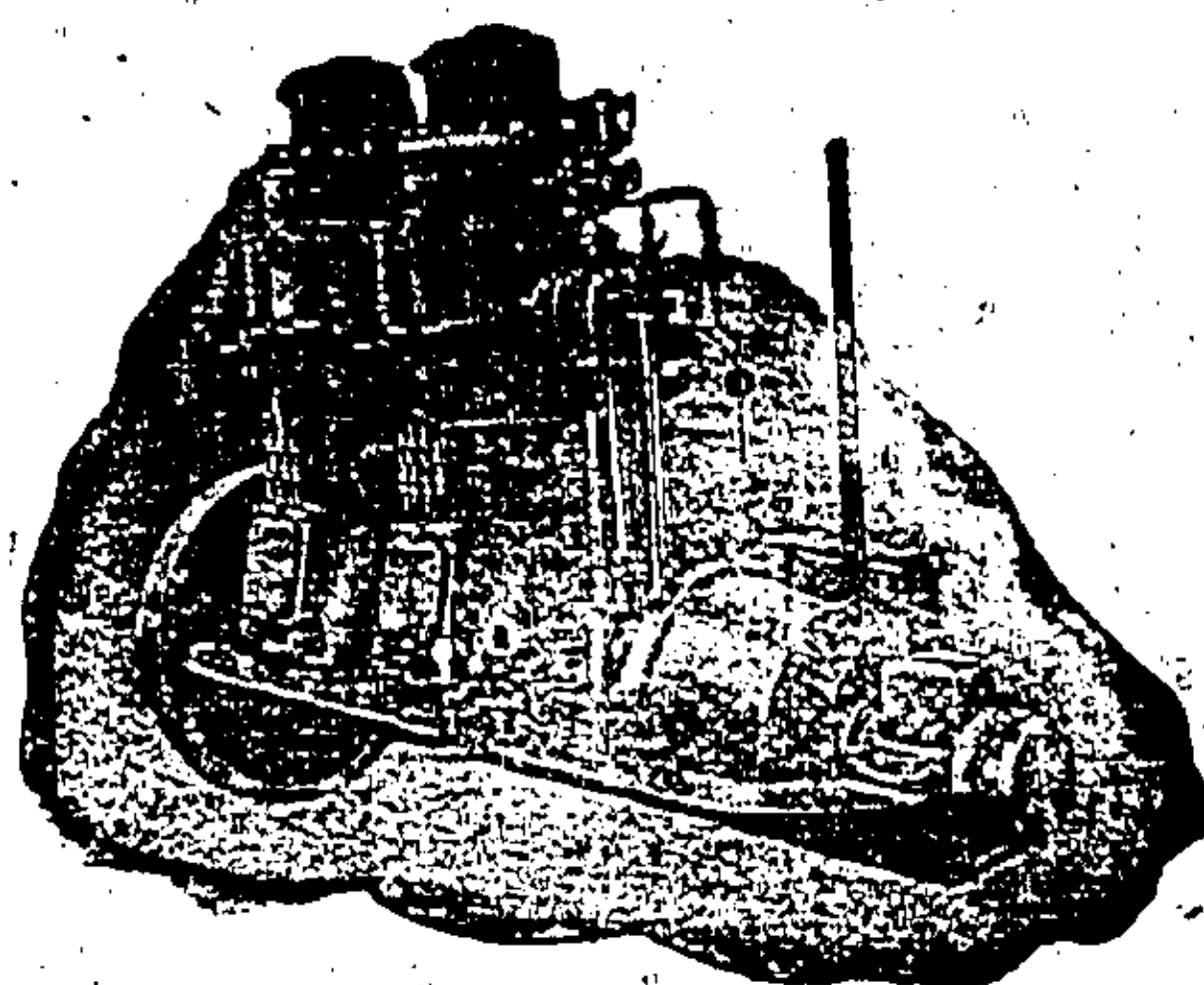
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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FURTHER ADVICE TO	NO. IN DEPARTMENT
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Shinryo Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Paouder	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	The Admiral Line	About 19th March.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Elkton	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th April.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Arctus Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th March.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hal, &c.	Tajima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 13th March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	About 25th March.
New York via Suez	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	About 25th March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 11th May.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiya Maru	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	On 11th May.
New York via Panama	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	About 25th March.
Portland	Pawlett	The Admiral Line	About 19th March.
New York via Panama	Munster Castle	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 25th March.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 24th March.
Shanghai and Kobe	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th March, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and Tientsin	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th March, 4 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Lucho	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th March.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Hakodate Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th March.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Doll	Van Waerwijck	Yamato Line Japan Ltd.	On 24th March.
Kouling via Swatow & Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th March.
Singapore, Bangkok & Singapore	Uman Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th March.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th March.
London and Antwerp	City of Norwich	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st April.
Bombay & Colombo	Saigon Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London and Antwerp	Andros Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c.	Shidzoku Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Mauritius, Douglas Bay, Durban	Tasoma Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Banca	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.

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above ports. Passengers accommodation
in the connecting vessel, if available
secured before departure from Hongkong.
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The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "ARCHER" ... FRIDAY, 19th March for San Francisco via
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S.S. "WEST MINGO" ... WEDNESDAY, March 24th for San Francisco
via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Late April for Baltimore via Suez and Canal
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DISHONEST POLICE CASHIER.

Before Mr. Irving at the Magistrate's court today, the case in which Chan Pui, the Police accountant was charged with the embezzlement of \$32,000, the property of the Police Department, and \$12,000, the property of the Police Canteen fund, was concluded.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wells, Captain Superintendent of Police, amended the original charges to cover a little less than \$8,000.

The defendant was then charged on five counts, that he on the 29th November, 1919, in his capacity of Police accountant, and by virtue of which employment he was in receipt, custody, management or control of certain sums of money, did embezzle the sums of \$320.10, \$3,891.98, \$1,172.73, \$575.10 and \$1,661.18.

The defendant pleaded "guilty" to all the five charges.

Mr. Wells said that the sums mentioned in the five charges totaled roughly, not quite \$8,000. Although the account books showed that a much larger sum had been embezzled, he charged the defendant with the embezzlement of \$8,000 only, because he could prove the defendant's guilt in respect to the five sums of money mentioned in the charges before his Worship, to the hilt. Mr. Wells then proceeded to explain the charges, and said with regard to the first charge, that it was part of the defendant's duties, as Police accountant, to collect money on behalf of deceased Police officers. The sum mentioned in the charge was the personal effects of a deceased sergeant. Witness said he had looked into the defendant's cash box at the time he absconded, and had found five 21 notes, as entered in the account books, but the \$320.10, which should also have been there, was missing.

With regard to the second charge, Mr. Wells said the sum mentioned represented the pay of Police officers stationed in the New Territories. On the 29th November, witness signed a cheque for \$3,891.98, made payable to the defendant, as Police accountant, and gave it to him to pay the salaries of the New Territory officers. It was the duty of the defendant to cash that cheque and then distribute the money, and put it in the various boxes provided for the purpose, and forward the boxes either by launch or by train, to the various stations in the New Territory. The defendant cashed the cheque, but the money was never distributed. The sum mentioned in the third charge, said Mr. Wells, represented the wages of Indian watchmen employed by private firms. It was arranged, in order that the Police might have control over the watchmen employed by the various firms in town, that the firms pay the watchmen's salaries to the Police, and the latter pay them to the watchmen. It was the defendant's duty to do so. The \$575.10 mentioned in the fourth charge, represented the balance of the Fire Brigade pay, which the defendant was also responsible to pay out. He paid some of the men, but when the office closed on the evening of November 29, the major part of the money was still in the defendant's custody, and was not forthcoming on the following morning, when the defendant absconded. The \$1,661.18 mentioned in the fifth charge, said Mr. Wells, was the property of the Police Canteen fund. In his capacity of Police accountant, the defendant should receive from the Store Sergeant, who is in charge of the canteen, the day's takings, and pay the money into the bank. When the defendant received the day's takings for November 29th, he issued a receipt for that amount, but did not credit it to the Canteen fund as he should have done.

Addressing his Worship before sentence was passed, Mr. Leo d'Almada said:—The defendant has pleaded guilty to all the charges, and he throws himself entirely on the mercy of the Court. A man on the verge of 50 years of age, he left school 31 years ago, joined the public services of this Colony as a junior clerk in the office of the Government Assessor, and by his integrity, zeal and assiduity, he has risen from his humble position to the highest grade of clerkship which is possible for any subordinate officer of the

Government to attain, and if your Worship would care to a glance at his record, as published in the Civil Service list, I think your Worship will agree with me, that amongst the Chinese subordinate officers of the Government, the defendant has had the best record, and in whatever Department of the Government in which he has served, I venture to say, and I say so without fear of contradiction, that he has in every capacity given the utmost satisfaction to all his superior officers. I am desired by the defendant to mention one salient fact regarding his services to His Majesty's Government, and that is that in the year 1900, he was directly instrumental in increasing the revenue of this Colony by no less a sum than \$90,000 when, in the absence of the present Government Assessor, he suggested to his then superior officer, Mr. Thompson, the Colonial Treasurer, that being convinced that the local rentals of the Colony had increased, a new assessment should be made.

After a certain amount of deliberation and consideration, by the Government, the defendant's suggestion was taken up by the local legislature, and carried into effect, and, as stated before, this noteworthy action on the part of the defendant, swelled the coffers of the Colonial Treasury by the enormous sum of \$90,000.

In the year 1915, he received the appointment of accountant to the Police Department, and recently this unfortunate man, who is the father of a very large and respectable family—no less than 13 in all, and the youngest of whom is only six months old—fell, like many others, into evil ways, and at a moment of temptation, he abused the confidence and trust reposed upon him by his superior officers, and is now before you a wrecked, ruined and disgraced man.

Cowing to this unfortunate temptation, as your Worship will doubtless appreciate, this man, who was a highly respected member of the Chinese community, will, for the rest of his life, be totally barred from the sight of his friends and acquaintances, and has lost, what, in a few years, he would be entitled to—a well earned pension.

The prosecution has not objected to my application to your Worship that this case be dealt with summarily, and in estimating the punishment to be meted out to him, I most respectfully ask that your Worship will take into consideration what I have already stated.

I will ask your Worship in conclusion, to take into your very serious consideration, the very great loss and shame to which he has subjected himself, and I can assure your Worship that even if he should be sentenced to one day's imprisonment, it would be a sufficient punishment for a man of his position. He has lost, and can never regain, what is most precious to any father or friend—the respect and confidence of his children and his acquaintances.

Mr. Wells said that whilst he admitted that he had asked that the case be heard summarily, he would like to remind his Worship that as his friend had admitted, the case was very serious, involving large sums of money. He asked that his Worship impose the maximum penalty on the defendant for each charge.

Mr. d'Almada reminded his Worship that the maximum sentence it was in his Worship's power to pass on the defendant, was one year, and if his Worship decided to give the defendant the full penalty in each case, which is six months, the sentences in regard to the first two charges may run consecutively, but the other three sentences must run concurrently with the first two.

His Worship agreed, and passed sentence of six months' hard labour on each charge. The first two terms to run consecutively, and the other three concurrently with the first two.

Mr. d'Almada said the defendant was arrested on Feb. 13, and he would ask his Worship for one last indulgence, and that was to order that the defendant's sentence begin as from the date of his arrest.

Mr. Wells objected, and said the defendant was lucky as it was, to be let off so lightly. He must strongly oppose the application.

His Worship ordered that the sentence begin as from the date of conviction.

WARDER SPEED FU. D.

The following amounts are gratefully acknowledged.

Amounts previously acknowledged	\$100	\$1527.01
Mr. J. W. Franks	5	
A. Friend	5	
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Mr. D. G. Stanley	5	
Mr. H. D. McIntosh	20	
Mr. D. Urquhart	4	
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Mr. V. C. Spink	3	
Mr. Y. H. Lin	3	
Mr. Ching Chio Man	2	
Mr. Li Ki Kwon	1	
Mr. Lo Sik Tsung	2	
Mr. Lai Cheung	2	
Mr. Robert Baker	5	
Mr. H. P. Winter	5	
Mr. Ng Sam Kuei	2	
Mr. Li Sham	1	
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Mr. A. S. Hassell	5	
Mr. F. G. Becke	5	
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Mr. A. S. Burford	5	
Concert and Fancy Dress Footbal Match given by United Services Concert Party	720.50	
Police Sports	78	
Mr. Wood (Married V. Single Tug of War)	10	
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Mr. R. W. Andrews	5	
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Mr. C. P. Fallon	5	
Mr. J. Ellis	5	
Mr. R. Shannon	5	
Mr. C. F. Alexander	5	
Mr. W. Shannon	5	
Mr. W. Murphy	5	
Mr. R. Willis	5	
Mr. G. A. Stinson	10	
Mr. Jem Bennett	5	
Mr. J. W. Scott	5	
Mr. H. Markham	5	
Mr. Vesper	5	
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Hon. Treasurer.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

HOW SUBLIME!

The breeze is sweet, fragrant at Shoo Kwang Po Valley,
 And the bird on its wing sings at the peep of day;

How sublime is the sunshine, when time ushers new
 Life into a mortal's soul that once was gay!

Come, oh life and sweet thought, return to me,
 And efface my grief that is as vast as the sea;

The world is full of tears and yet how sweet it is to live
 And to recall the days when my thought fares upon the leaf!

Such is the thought of a patient at St. Paul's Hospital,
 Such is the flight of his imagination that will never fail;

How sublime it is to live when life means Joy,
 And when the world is full of smiles; shall we not hear His call?

ESANIP.

Hongkong, March 18.

PONIES AT WORK.

The following times recorded, all gallops being on the Sand Course.

Burning Daylight (2 mile).—1.09.4.	
1.40.	
Pink Eye (last 2 miles).—33.1.07.1.	
1.40.	
Target (2 mile).—33.1.07.1. 1.40.2.	
Ludlow (2 mile).—38.1.10. 1.43.	
Slam (2 mile).—1.42.	
Isleman (2 mile).—35.3. 1.11.3.	
1.46.1.	
Willie and Supper Dance (2 mile).—36.4. 1.11. 1.45.2.	
Brutus (1 mile).—1.42. 2.15.	
Alexander and Holburn (2 mile).—34.3. 1.09.2. 1.40.1.	
Scotia Dahlia (2 mile).—38.1. 1.12.2. 1.45.3.	
Wee Mouse (2 mile).—36.3. 1.11. 1.44.	
Moonshine (1 1/2 mile).—49. 1.25.2. 2.04. 2.42. 3.13.	
Sandmartin (2 mile).—33.4. 1.04.4.	
Algerian Chief (2 mile).—39. 1.13. 1.46.2.	
Gordie Mac (2 mile).—1.09. 1.42. 1.47.1.	
Savannah (2 mile).—37.1. 1.14.1. 1.47.1.	
Louza (2 mile).—34.3. 1.09. 1.37.4.	
Blackbird Dahlia (1 mile).—36.2. 1.10. 1.44. 2.19.4.	
Wakeford and Tredegar (2 mile).—35. 1.09. 1.43.3.	

MARIE TEMPEST AS "FENELPE."

A GOOD OPENING BROW.

Long before the time appointed for the performance, strings of chairs could be seen coming down from the Peak and Garden Road. One could feel that something unusual was in the air; even the most "blasé" of our colony were looking forward to an artistic treat.

The performance began very punctually at 9.15 and we are glad to say that everybody was already seated before that time.

The choice of "Fenelope" was a very happy one, as the eternal subject of the neglected woman and sickle husband is bound to appeal to the strong and the pretty sex. Both harvest in it gems of social truths and ample material for musings amusing and sage.

Fenelope and Marie Tempest were blended into one; the clever woman of the world who knows everybody's weak and treats relatives and friends accordingly. Heranobish uncle Davenport she invites with the allurements of "Duchess Anastasia" to meet her father of a mathematician's trend of mind receives a telegram full of decimals, and her another bound converting the heathen is attracted to her daughter's house with the announcement of "scandal in South African missions." But also, there is always one point in which our world wisdom falls us and it is the handling of the creature we love too much; for Fenelope this happens to be her own husband. She has nothing but bitter reproaches for him: does she not fondle him day and night? Much to everybody's surprise, it is the abstract-minded mathematician who solves the psychological problem: "Man is a hunter (as Nietzsche taught us) and what chance do you give him if you are always chasing him? Don't feed him on straw-berry ice-cream four times a day, and throw him yourself in the arms of the new woman of his fancies." Fortunately for Fenelope her rival is a beautiful woman: "Men fall in love and out of love with beauties, but if they take a fancy to a plain woman, then the case is almost hopeless."

Marie Tempest gave a pathetic touch to Fenelope when she is left alone after playing bravely the game with her husband. When in company with her parents, her husband, her "imp"ness captivated the audience; her whole acting is a marvel of perfect "natural." We liked Mr. Graham Brown's expressive physiognomy as Dr. O'Farrell, the deceitful husband; he seemed to be amused with his own acting without ever falling into the excesses of buffoonery. You may imagine the husband's disappointment when he discovers that his wife has played with him, that she knew all about his own comedy, deceitfulness and consoled herself with pretty clothes. Then he daunders as a righteous man who has got a conscience even when he sins; she is the immortal creature who prefers clothes to love and looks lightly upon the sacredness of marriage. The scenes and the doctor's share of conscience were very French indeed and excited fits of merriment.

Mr. Ashton Garry as Professor Golightly was a very respectable shrewd man of knowledge in its best sense. He was the moralizing element of the play. Very Nietzschean was he too when he exclaimed: "Man is by nature a polygamist, therefore be twenty women at a time!" Mr. Roger Barry made a very elegant man of the world, scratching into family pedigrees, and telling our Hongkong taipans that only lawyers, officers and ministers are gentlemen.

You should have heard the Olympian laughter from the Dress Circle in reply.

Miss Dorothy Hamilton was a very elegant "womanly woman" as Mrs. Ferguson. From allurements and enticement she rose to the height of a jealousy display. The scene in which both rivals shed imaginary tears about the imaginary deceased Mrs. Mack was one of the best in the whole comedy.

Mr. W. Somerset Maugham is a subtle psychologist. The whole play was permeated with axioms proceeding from deep observation. "Ariadne's story is eternally true. One woman's disillusion is always comforted with another man." "Mr. Kyle Sylvaney was the type of the passive docile patient who still believes in doctors and has faith in medicines. Here came a caricature of medical advice: "Eat your bread toasted on one side; you may eat butter and jam with it, but don't put the butter on the same side as the jam!"

Mrs. Doris Gilham gave to the mother's character the traditional old-fashioned stage attitude: a becoming dignity shocked at the cynicism of the new generation. It is a privilege for Hongkong to welcome a star so well supported by able partners, and to be promised a repertoire of plays eternally fresh though twenty years old. The Sherlock Holmes Comedies may be very exciting indeed, but they leave us nothing but, sigh-mares. Here we are given more than 3 hours' amusement.

The staging gave the play a very suitable moral atmosphere: it allowed Marie Tempest to display her charm at her best, showing her taste as "femme d'intérieur."

The "Whistling Band" played well as usual but we would have preferred softer pieces more in harmony with the general trend of the play—Bella Spree.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lieut. T. B. Golding who had been playing very good billiards through the competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony, and was expected to work his way into the final, met with a heavy defeat at the hands of Mr. S. Gray last night, the scores at the close of the match being Gray, 500; Golding, 315. Gray played very steadily from the start and led throughout the match, potting the red with great consistency. Golding who usually played a very clever game, did not appear to be in form last night, and no matter how he tried, luck was against him, and he could not do the right thing. During gone visit to the table, when he made a break of 45, he gave his supporters some hope of his being able to pull through, but his next visit to the table was fruitless. With Gray running away from him with breaks of 42, 48 & 52, it soon became evident that Golding would never save the match. He played on pluckily, however, and when Gray reached the 500 mark, Golding was 185 points behind.

Gray will meet Kwok in the semi-final (750 up) at 8 p.m., on Monday. The winner of this match will qualify to meet Yvanovich in the final.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Copenhagen" Captain Egeholm, 1,333 tons arrived yesterday at 7.20 p.m. from Moji.

The s.s. "Saigon Maru," Capt. Kondo, 1,707 tons arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Moji with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Telkal Maru," Capt. Kawabata, 7,192 tons arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Keelung with 1,500 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Kwang Lee" Captain Sangster, 1,468 tons arrived yesterday at 2.50 p.m. from Shanghai with 218 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Hupei," Capt. Rennefather, sailed for Bangkok via Hoibow, at 10 a.m. to-day with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Lake Faulk" (Capt. Boyd) sailed for Calcutta via Spore at 6 a.m. to-day with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hongchow" (Capt. McEachran) sailed for Dalny via Wei Hai Wei at 7 a.m. to-day with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Prometheus," Capt. Bevan, sailed for London via Manila and Singapore, at 6 a.m. to-day with 3,000 tons of general cargo.

HOCKEY.

Following will represent the Club against the 2/22nd Punjabls at U.S.R.C. on Tuesday next, 23rd inst. at 5.00 p.m.—J. P. Jones, W. E. Edmonds D. Reid, M. L. Lailton, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, A. K. Mackenzie, A. E. Wood, J. V. Braga and B. D. Evans (Capt).

FOOTBALL.

The following team will represent the Hongkong Football Club in their match V. The St. Joseph's college (Replay of the Semi-Final Hongkong Challenge Shield) on-Saturday the 20th inst. at 4.30 p.m.—C. Rodger, F. Black, R. Tonkin, J. Raiston, M. L. Lailton (Actg Capt.) J. W. McPhail, J. B. Hamilton, T. Neal, D. Riechelmann, J. Rodger, K. E. Rile.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. R.E. and Indian Army, Saturday 20th March, 1920, 2.15 p.m. at Kowloon.—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, B. O. Evans, J. V. Braga, A. O. Brawn, D. M. Goodall, K. R. Macaskill, A. W. Ramsay, A. de Sousa, H. Overy and W. T. Elson.

A Chinese man aged 31, and an eight year old Chinese boy have been sent to the G.C.H. as the result of injuries received through being knocked down by motor car No. 136 in Queen's Road West at 5 p.m., yesterday. It appeared that the boy ran in front of the car as it was travelling from west to east, and then, recognizing his danger, tried to run back, and was hit by the mud guard. In attempting to avoid colliding with the boy, the chauffeur swung the car round, and the other mud guard caught two baskets, which the man was carrying and dragged him down. Both are badly bruised, but their condition is not considered serious.

softer pieces more in harmony with the general trend of the play—Bella Spree.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FILLET HADDOCK	65 " "
KIPPERS	45 " "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON	20 " "

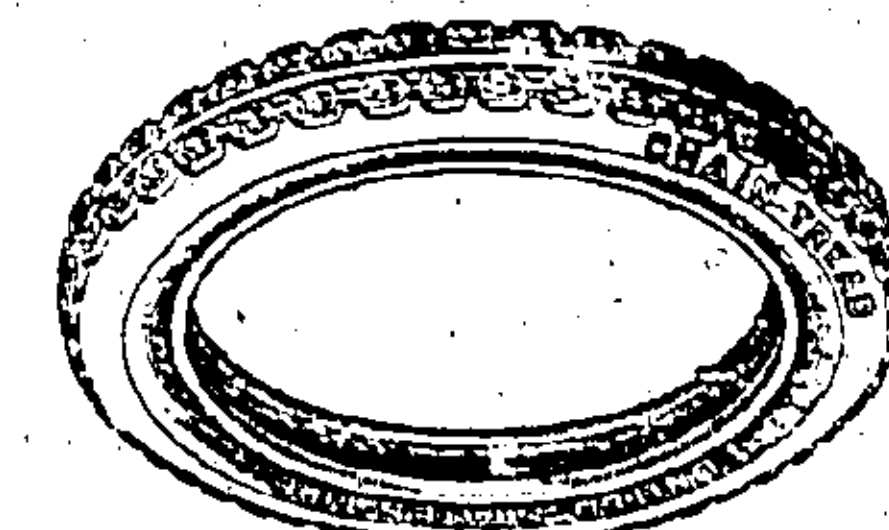
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30 x 3 1/2	31.50	35 x 4 1/2	75.50
31 x 4	49.70	36 x 4 1/2	76.60
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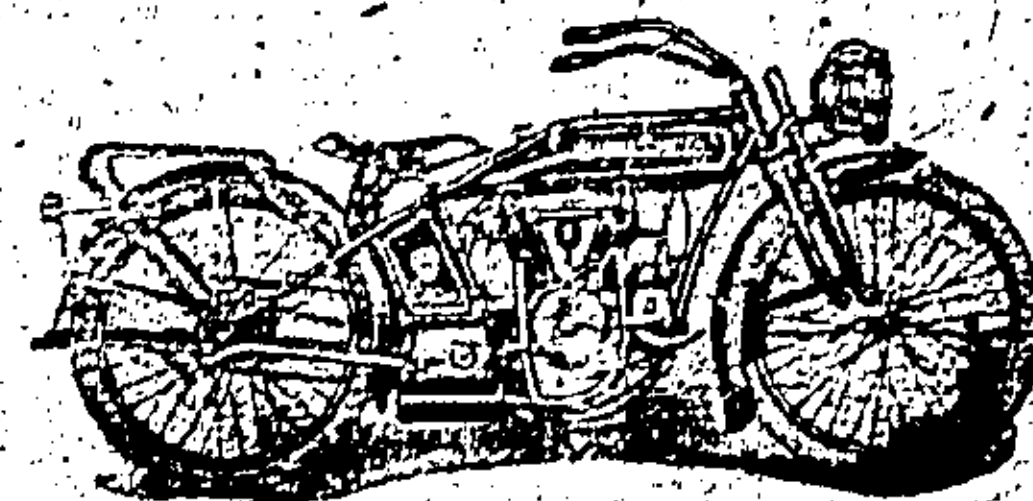
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BERLIN'S BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

BERLIN, March 18th. Berlin was threatened during the night by the immediate danger of a revolution. It was announced at midnight that bodies of troops, having revolted, had begun to march on Berlin from Doberitz. General von Oldershausen, General von Oven and Lieut.-Colonel Wetzel went out to meet them and warn them of the consequences of their action.

The revolutionaries included the Baltic troops, and the Ehrhard and Loewenfeld Naval Brigades and reached the Tiergarten railway station at five o'clock in the morning.

At noon a new Imperial Ministry was appointed which was provisionally composed of the Chancellor, Dr. Kapp, Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Traub, Minister of Defence, General von Luttwitz, Minister of Finance, (1) Oberlin, and Minister of War, (2) Oberlin. It is reported that Hindenburg will be proclaimed Imperial President.

Details of the revolution show that no resistance was offered to the troops who quickly obtained possession of the city. Herr Ebert fleeing. All the leaders of the late Government have seemingly quitted Berlin.

Dr. Kapp immediately proclaimed himself Chancellor and Premier of Prussia and issued a proclamation prepared in advance.

The revolution was bloodless and the public was taken completely by surprise. Yesterday the chief interest in financial and commercial circles centred in the sudden remarkable rise in the value of the mark during the past few days. Persons who had been hoarding foreign money for speculative purposes were loading off as fast as possible.

The Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende* learns from Berlin that Norka has ordered the arrest of Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Last night neither of them could be found at home.

The revolutionary plot by reactionaries was discovered by General von Luttwitz, commanding the First Reichwehr, who, it is alleged, is implicated. It is believed that the coup was planned on March 18th, but was postponed a fortnight. Four arrests ordered include Dr. Kapp, Captain Pabst and Dr. Kapp, one of the founders of the Fatherland Party. Both are believed to have fled.

The *Daily Telegraph* quotes a well-known statesman of considerable independence declaring that (—) has recently been visiting the ex-Kaiser at Amerongen twice weekly and secretly at night-time and is the direct connecting link between Amerongen and Berlin. Furthermore, Germany is directly associated with Bolshevik and Pan-Islamic movements in Central Asia and Asia Minor, also with the Magyar Government's recall to colours of thirty-five annual classes.

The statesman emphasises that Berlin is inspiring Horthy's move as well as Mustafa Kemal with a view to defeating the Western European army. Allied troops as possible, thus rendering the enforcement of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty most difficult and the eventual restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty easier. He points out in this connection that Germany's armed forces are approximately 900,000, although it was stipulated that they must be reduced to 100,000 by April.

BRUXELLES, March 18th. Herr Kapp, described as a fanatical pan-German, came into the limelight for a brief period during the Chancellorship of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who denounced him in the Reichstag for circulating a secret pamphlet against himself (Bethmann-Hollweg). The latter subsequently refused to confirm Kapp's election as a provincial official in East Prussia. All yesterday the police were endeavouring to trace Kapp and Pabst in connection with the plot. Both are believed to have fled.

London, March 18th. A telegram from Berlin says that Herr Erzberger has resigned.

The Social Democratic party has issued a manifesto announcing a military revolt, adding that mercenary troops who were afraid of the disbandment which was ordered, wanted to put reactionaries into military posts. The Social Democrats refused to bow to military constraint and would not enter into co-operation with the Baltic criminals.

The manifesto calls on the workers to use every means to destroy the return of a bloody reaction. There was only one means against the return of Wilhelm II, namely to paralyse all economic life.

The publication of the evening papers is prohibited.

A Copenhagen message from Berlin states that the German censorship is in the hands of Friedrich Lincoln, (the notorious spy, who one time was a member of the British House of Commons).

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Rome, March 18th. Some members of the Cabinet resigned, whereupon all the ministers placed their portfolios at the disposal of Signor Nitti.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

Berlin, March 18th. The German *Charges d'Affaires* in London has handed to Mr. Lloyd George a note stating that the Entente's list of war criminals have been submitted to the Supreme State Attorney of the Imperial Court at Leipzig in order that measures may be taken to prosecute the offenders.

A Bill which has been passed in the National Assembly in this connection gives every conceivable guarantee for an exhaustive and impartial enquiry.

London, March 18th. The German note to Mr. Lloyd George declares that the Leipzig Court will pronounce judgment regardless of consequences. It demands the cessation of the arrest of Germans in the occupied territories on charges of war crimes and the handing over of these arrested to the German Court, and the release of Germans detained in war prison camps for similar reasons. It also demands that the Allies shall abandon their reservation in regard to the right to try for war crimes Germans not mentioned in the list and war criminals if encountered on Allied territory. It concludes that unless war incidents are confined to the territory of the German Government might be obliged to take measures with a view to expiating punishable acts against Germans by Allied subjects in war time.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

London, March 18th. It is understood that the Greeks are prepared to undertake the task of dealing with Mustafa Kemal's force in Anatolia, which is estimated at 40,000. The Greek Army at present in Asia Minor is ready to act if necessary. It comprises six divisions of 15,000 each—a total bayonet strength of 90,000, with 300 guns.

It is stated that Mustafa's force is very scattered, with only a small proportion of the old Turkish regulars.

Meanwhile, it is stated that the Allies have decided to occupy the War Office, telegraphic and postal buildings, and certain other departments in Constantinople in order to prevent collaboration between the Turkish authorities and Mustafa Kemal.

Reuter learns that Zeitoun, Hagin and other Armenian villages in the mountains of Cilicia, have been besieged by the Turks for the past ten days. So far the Armenians have maintained a defence.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, March 18th. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople reports that the feeling of uneasiness is prevailing in the city, notably in Scutari, where it is believed arms and ammunition are being distributed. An energetic anti-British propaganda is being carried on.

SYRIA DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

London, March 18th. The Associated Press correspondent at Constantinople, telegraphing from Beirut on March 18th, says that the Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria independent. Emir Feisal will be crowned King tomorrow. His kingdom will include Palestine, Lebanon and Northern Mesopotamia.

London, March 18th. The *Times* Cairo correspondent cabling on the 18th inst. reports that Emir Feisal has been proclaimed King of Syria.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Ottawa, March 18th. In the House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Rowell, dealing with the American reservation regarding the League of Nations, emphasised that Canada was one of the original members of the League. There was no question of Canada dropping out of the League. Should the United States persist in its reservations, the question of its coming in the League might depend upon Canada. Despite the cavity of the responsibility, Canada would not possibly give her consent as the reservation struck at the foundation of Canada's national position.

BRITAIN'S GOLD SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA.

London, March 18th. The *Times* New York correspondent says as regards the reports of pending shipments of gold from Great Britain to America that the British Government has received from Germany, for foodstuffs, payments in gold amounting to between £25,000,000 and £40,000,000 sterling, which is still pending for export to America. The first instalment has already been shipped to the United States. Furthermore it is reported that the British have already repurchased twenty millions sterling worth of bonds in the American market. It is pointed out that the gold arrivals will remove the credit stringency and expand business.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, March 18th. The *Times* correspondent at Dublin reports that moderate opinion throughout Ireland condemns the action of the Ulster Unionist Council, declaring it to be now clear that the Council intends the partition to be permanent. This hopelessly prejudices any prospect of a general acceptance of the Bill.

GRAVE STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS FRANCE.

Paris, March 18th. The strike of coalminers, which was begun a week ago in Pas-de-Calais, is becoming grave in consequence of the addition of the Nord-Anzin miners. The *Times* estimates that there are 200,000 now on strike. The reserve stocks of coal are likely to carry on till the end of March; meanwhile Paris is resuming many wartime restrictions relating to public lighting, and the early closing of cafes and theatres.

NON-BOLSHEVIK WORKMEN'S DIVISION.

London, March 18th. Colonel John Ward, A.P., recently attached to the British Military Mission in Siberia, has received a telegram from General Horthy reporting the arrival in Manchuria of 30,000 non-Bolsheviks, re-organised by the Workmen's Division originally formed in South Russia, who have fought their way to safety with the greatest difficulty and gallantry over two thousand miles, along the Siberian railway, despite strong opposition. General Horthy is appealing for food for this force.

HAVAS REVIEW.

Paris, March 18th. A Havas message says:— Marshal Foch arrived at Mainz this morning. Important military discussions will take place on the whole situation in the occupied territory.

M. Berthelot, Director of Political Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, now in England, arrived on Saturday night at the residence of Mr. Lloyd George at Criccieth to discuss events in Germany.

INCOME TAX.

London, March 18th. It is foreboded that the Report of the Income Tax Commission recommends new exemption limits for married persons, £250, and for single persons £150; abatements for the first child £40, and subsequent children £20 each. The tax is to be continued with steeper graduation for high incomes. Co-operative dividends will be taxed.

ROMANCE OF OIL FUEL.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ROMANCE OF OIL FUEL.

In the science section of the South Kensington Museum prominence is given to models of Watt's steam engine and Stephenson's "Rocket" locomotive, whilst in between them is a model of the Kermode patent air jet liquid fuel burner. The great romance attached to the development of the steam engine and the locomotive, associated with the names of Watt and Stephenson, is now a matter of past history, while the oil fuel era, which has largely been made possible through inventive incentive genius of Mr. J. J. Kermode, of Liverpool, is really only just beginning. Originally a natural curiosity, sold in ounces for special uses, there is now an annual production of crude oil of probably more than 45,000,000 tons. The uses of oil now are legion, and the prospects exceptionally bright. As is usual with inventors, Mr. Kermode has had to live through years of trial and disappointment before his great idea could be effectively realised. Twenty-five years ago comparatively little was known about the use of oil as fuel. At that time Mr. Kermode was one of the principal members of the staff on naval work at Laird Bros., Birkenhead, and he gave up what promised to be a very promising career in order to devote himself entirely to the development of oil fuel, because even at that time he was convinced of its future and its adaptability for all purposes, and more especially for the benefit of the Navy and the industries of the country. In the early days there was much investigation, trial and failure, and every engineer looked askance at Mr. Kermode's efforts while his friends told him that he was foolish to undertake a task that was bound to result in failure. For many years Mr. Kermode had a laboratory in Ballif's Wirral foundry at Birkenhead, where he carried on experiments year after year, eliminating blemishes and perfecting appliances to make them safe, reliable and efficient. These experiments had to be conducted with the greatest care and cost a vast amount of money. Fortunately for Mr. Kermode he was splendidly backed up financially by a well-known Liverpool gentleman, who is chairman of Kermodes Ltd., at the present time, and who never lost faith in the experiments any more than did the inventor himself. These experiments were continued until something satisfactory and reliable was obtained. Then the invention was placed on the market, and 20 years ago Mr. Kermode commenced business in Liverpool under the title of Kermode's Oil Fuel System. Considerable difficulty was at that time experienced in finding a market for the appliances, the manufacturing and shipping world then failing to realise the splendid use that could be made of oil fuel. Later, on the invitation of Sir Marcus Samuel, of the Shell Transport Oil Company, Mr. Kermode undertook a series of competitive trials at the works of the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company's works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Other inventors with their systems were invited to take part in the trials, including the Wallsend Company themselves, Korting (a German firm), Mr. Holden (then superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway), and a number of American and French firms. As a result of these trials the Kermode system showed 34 per cent. better results than any other of the competitors. This was in 1888. At this time the Admiralty became interested in the possible use of oil fuel for warships, and Messrs. Laird Brothers were anxious to see new trials carried out at their works. These followed in due course. A representative of the Admiralty was specially sent down to Birkenhead to witness the trials, and as a result of his glowing report Mr. Kermode was engaged by the Admiralty to carry out trials on board H.M. torpedo-boat destroyer *Sunley*, which was commissioned specially for the purpose. These trials were progressive in character, and were such that the full power which the boiler was capable of performing when using coal had also to be accomplished when using oil, but without altering the fire as arranged for coal. Before starting the trials the power to be obtained for the day was declared, and a considerable sporting interest was evinced amongst the naval officers concerned, as they were perfectly incredulous that anything like full power could be obtained under the conditions. The Admiralty had been actually experimenting for the previous three years, spending hundreds of thousands of pounds, and the experiments resulting in absolute failure, as they failed to obtain more than half the power necessary on a naval boiler under the conditions named, the experiments being accompanied by dense smoke, and sometimes flame from the funnel 20ft. in length or more. All these blemishes were removed by the Kermode system, and the whole thing was put on a sound and scientific footing as it stands today. The results of these trials founded all the necessary data for the future design of boilers, dimensions of furnaces, and everything vital to make the thing a finished and engineering success for all future ships. In 1904 we had the first all oil-fired destroyers of the "Tribal" class, which were so great a success that as destroyers built since have used oil fuel exclusively.

BUSY SEATTLE.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of waterborne commerce passed over the wharves of Seattle for each day in the year 1919 according to reports of the port warehouse. The total commerce handled in this port for the year amounted to \$750,079,007. This is about \$50,000,000 more than the shipping experts of the Pacific Coast had predicted would go through this port.

These experts based their estimates on the fact that a slump was unavoidable in 1919 as a result of the ending of hostilities in Europe. It was expected by them that commerce would decrease early last spring and that this would continue throughout the year.

A study of the monthly reports shows that the after-war slump began in April but was completely overcome by the closing weeks of August. In the last four months of the year a gain was shown of \$5,493,766 as compared with the same period in 1918. The months in which the falling off occurred were April, May, June and August. This was due to the readjustment of shipping and cargo movements to meet world-wide requirements. A number of Japanese freighters were withdrawn during those months and sent to Atlantic trade routes. Then the United States Shipping Board began filling up the gaps with American vessels. On top of this many freighters of the Oriental lines are again being assigned to the Seattle route.

The remarkable gains of the last four months of 1919 show that Seattle again has definitely turned the corner and is once more speeding ahead in both foreign and domestic commerce.

Apart from the fighting oil-fired steamers, oil is now coming into use for the ordinary Mercantile Marine. Leading steamship lines are showing a growing tendency to convert ships to use oil fuel, largely through the enhanced cost of coal under present conditions and the fact that oil fuel is so much more plentiful and so much more economical. The smaller quantity of liquid fuel required, the reduction of the stokehold crew, and the extra space available for passengers and cargo, combined with rapidity of bunkering, superior speed and greater cleanliness, providing a handsome turn of the balance in favour of oil. There is another interesting side to the story. When oil companies found that the engineer was perfecting appliances for the handling of oil, they slowly but steadily put up the price, thus driving the inventor to the extremity of finding substitutes, which Mr. Kermode has done successfully, using as fuels all of the residues, cressots, blast furnace oil, coke oven oil, and many other by-products of British industries; also crushed seed oil, cottonseed oil, and even raw rum as a fuel, these latter in countries where vegetable oils or distillates are a by-product and cheaper to burn in some cases than to pay for the cost of transport to European countries. Oil fuel is now spreading to industries of the country. At the present time a certain group of factories in the textile trade are using the Kermode oil fuel system owing to the shortage of coal, and the fact that the power to carry on the factory is of far more importance than the relative cost of oil as against coal fuel. The production per day of say, 100 operatives far outweighs the difference in the cost of fuel used to drive the factory, and when the commercial aspect of the thing is studied in this light the cost of fuel hardly matters at all in the running of big concerns if complete efficiency and power to carry on is assured. With increased facilities for cheap and ready distribution of oil everywhere, oil will be brought to the door of every industry. The steamer for carrying oil in bulk has already arrived, and projects are entertained for dispensing with heavy railway freights by feeding large industrial centres with pipe lines from the coast, as is done already by the Liverpool Gas Company, which uses crude petroleum for enriching the gas, and sends it from the oil ships at Garston docks by pipe line to the gasworks. Immense oil storage tanks, in addition to those already existing, are being built on the Liverpool Dock Estate, with pipe lines to the docks so that ships can be bunkered. The next development to be expected is that oil companies will provide facilities for the transportation of cheap oils, possibly by a system of pipe lines between the coast depots and the chief industrial centres, as is done by water companies, and then the whole of industrial England will probably undergo a great change for the better. There is, too, a humanitarian side as well as an economic one to the question. Just as the exhausting conditions under which the stokers have hitherto worked on board ship are made comparatively comfortable, it is claimed for oil fuel that its cheapness will make possible for relief from white slavery of such workmen as chainmakers and other labourers whose toil is heavy, degrading, and mechanical. To the worker the use of oil fuel means in most cases better wages owing to the greater output of work, and it also means healthier conditions of employment. *Liverpool Weekly Courier.*

U.S. LOSING FRIENDS.

"UNLESS WE WILL SUPPORT THEM THEY WILL VERY SOON HATE US."

This from the S.F. Chronicle should interest you.

Our late associates in war seem generally disposed, if one may judge by the tone of a considerable part of the foreign press, to insist that we bankrupted ourselves in order that they may not themselves go broke. There is an increasing disposition to denounce us as "shirkers" and "ingrates" unless we will impoverish ourselves to save them from the consequences of their own folly and greed.

There should be a clearer understanding among our own people as to our relations to our late associates and our alleged "responsibilities" growing out of the war.

To begin with, we have not even a shadow of responsibility for the outbreak of the war. It resulted solely from commercial and racial contests between European nations. The most potent cause was the fierce rivalry between Great Britain and Germany for control of the undeveloped regions and weaker nations of the world. The ambitions of the Hapsburgs were merely a part of the determination of German-speaking people to control all Southeastern Europe and the Turkish empire, while Great Britain was fighting in order to retain her hold on Egypt and India, to which that country has not the shadow of right. Japan came in that she might increase her hold on the Asiatic continent, and for no other reason whatever. Russia came in by reason of her Slavic relations, ostensibly as a matter of racial sentiment; in reality in some hope of getting Constantinople. The Czar's Government perished because it was consumed by its own rottenness and the war made the opportunity. We had no responsibility for any of it, nor have any obligations to any but ourselves resulted from it.

The President was right in exhorting us up to the last moment to be "neutral even in thought," which he would not have done had he supposed there was a war for "democracy" going on. We finally went to war because Germany inhumanly sunk our merchant ships on the high seas and had she not done so we should not have gone to war, no matter what happened to democracy or anything else. Our people did sell arms and munitions to the allies for all that could be extorted, just as their own people sold them. It was our right under what is called international law. The only reason why we did not sell to Germany on the same terms was because Great Britain, applying our own doctrines, prevented our ships from reaching Germany.

The only cause we ever had for war with Germany was her attack on our ships. Naturally, being at war, we co-operated with the allies, but did not thereby become committed to any of their aims. It was convenient and desirable to conclude peace together, and the allied statesmen were smart enough to get the President to undertake to commit this country to all the sordid purposes of the allies. Happily, we have kept out of that mess and shall stay out.

It is unnecessary to discuss "who won the war." We make no claim for that honour, but the Germans would have won it if we had not entered but had consented to have our ships sunk by submarines. Having, for our own purposes, been helpful to the allies, they now insist that we thereby became bound to guarantee their permanent possession of the spoils which they got by our help, and in addition release them from payment of the money we lent them and dig further into our pockets to set them up in business. They are now at peace, except among themselves. And the time has come for each nation to tend for itself. And certainly that is what we should do. If any are broke, let them make the best settlement they can.

THE UNITED STATES ORIENTAL AGENCY LTD.

Sole Agents

7-9 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS



Your Car Is Judged by Its Finish

If the finish is kept in good condition your friends think you have a dandy car—but if it is allowed to get dull and grimy—it gives a poor impression—no matter how good the car may be mechanically.

JOHNSON'S

LIQUID PREPARED WAX

Johnson's Prepared Wax is now being made in Liquid Form—it polishes instantly with but very little rubbing. You can go over a good sized car in half an hour. If the finish is stained, greasy or grimy, clean it first with Johnson's Cleaner—then polish with Johnson's Prepared Wax Liquid.

A Dust-Proof Auto Polish

Johnson's Liquid Prepared Wax imparts a hard, dry, glasslike polish which does not collect or hold the dust. It preserves the varnish and protects it from the weather, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up marks and scratches—prevents checking and cracking—checks water—and prolongs the life of a "wash".

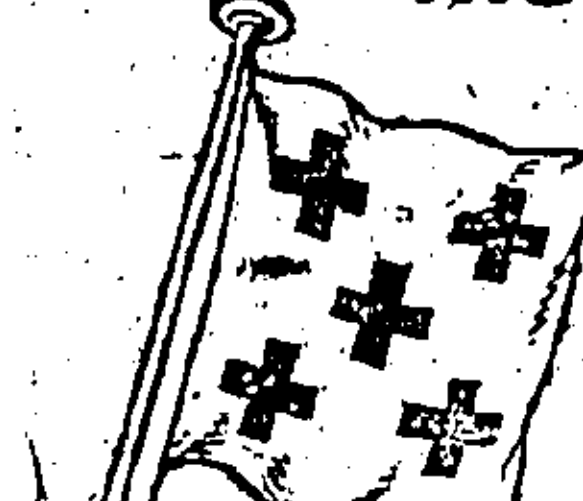
Splendid for Furniture

Johnson's Liquid Prepared Wax cleans and polishes with one operation. It will quickly and permanently remove that bluish, cloudy appearance from your Piano, Victrola, and Mahogany Furniture. Just the polish and protection you need for your floors and linoleum.

THE UNITED STATES ORIENTAL AGENCY LTD.
Sole Agents
7-9 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS



The Negative FLAG



of the Naval Code.

—Say "NO" when offered IMITATIONS of Lea & Perrins Sauce.

Lea & Perrins

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every Bottle.

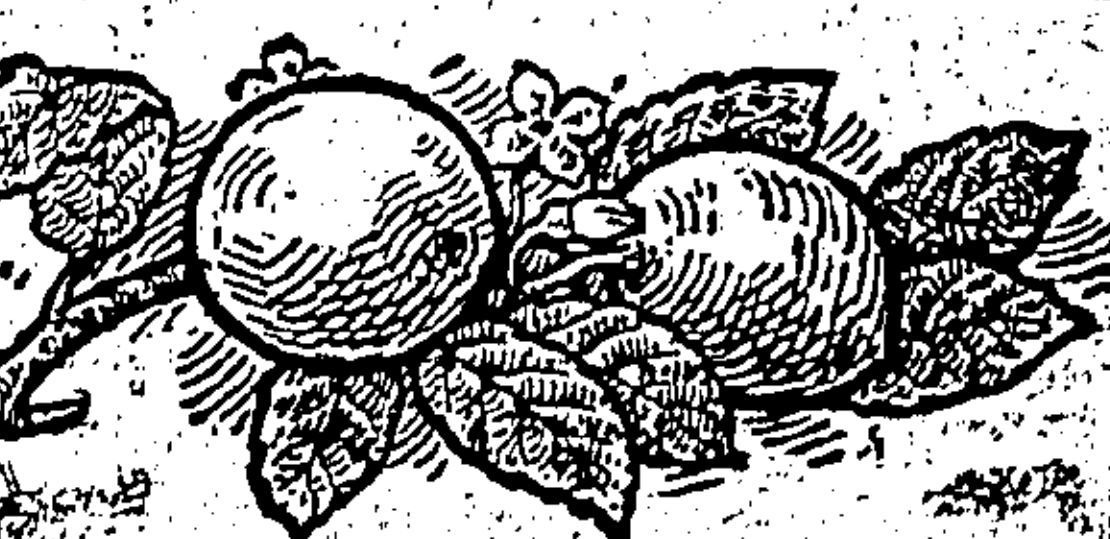


SCHOONER'S REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

A MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE.

The four-masted Marion G. Douglas arrived at the Tail of the Bank, and was towed to Shields Hall recently. Mystery surrounds the vessel, as, while bound from Nova Scotia to the Clyde with a cargo of timber, she was abandoned in the Atlantic about a month ago. Her crew took to the boats, but were picked up by a passing vessel, and landed in America. Nothing more was heard of the schooner, and it was believed she had foundered.

While several Scilly Island fishermen were engaged in their work they sighted the vessel, rifting helplessly about, and on going aboard they were surprised to find her deserted, although apparently in good condition. On being taken to St. Mary Bay, Scilly, information was sent to the authorities, and the tug Flying Spray was despatched from the Clyde to take her in tow. The schooner is 449 tons, and her value, including cargo, is reported to be about £45,000.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN VENDETTA.

GUESTS MURDERED AT A WEDDING.

Nestling high among the Calabrian Apennines is a little village called Sigeano.

An aged dweller in the place known as Tata Simiri had given his daughter, in marriage to a well-to-do Sicilian farmer named Policino. Late, a young son of theirs went to live with the old man, for his father had been slain in battle on the Carso.

Maria Rosa, the mother, entered into an arrangement with a neighbouring landowner, Pasquale Minici, to act as her steward.

A CUNNING PLOT.

Maria Rosa, still a young and handsome woman, ended by yielding to her steward's solicitations.

In the course of a twelvemonth her entire bank deposit, amounting to several thousand pounds, her lands and cottages, her own family dwelling, together with all its furniture, were cunningly wrested from her.

To ally suspicion Minici pretended to take compassion on her, and the widow, with her son, was accommodated with a room in the despoiler's villa.

MURDERED WEDDING PARTY.

A large gathering of guests were busily engaged in music and dancing, when Minici asked Maria Rosa to go out to fetch a further supply of choice grapes.

As she passed into the garden the old man fired his gun and wounded her. Her cries led the youngest daughter of Minici to rush upon the scene.

Her appearance was swiftly followed by the same fate. Tata Simiri next crouched behind a low wall in wait for Minici, but the shot only disabled him.

Maria Rosa was carried back to the banquet hall, where she expired. Meantime the old man had fled to the recesses of the mountain, and could not be traced.

Undeterred by the nature of this dual tragedy in his home, Minici resolved to use his murdered lover's money as a dowry for another of his daughters.

The wedding took place. After the church ceremony was over, Minici, in accordance with Calabrian custom, set out from his own house for the nuptial feast with a procession of his friends and dependents.

With outstretched arms he was ascending the flight of steps of one of the widow's houses which he had assigned to the bride, and was about to embrace her, when a bullet in the back sent him rolling to the bottom.

As the girl bride was bending over her parent's corpse, one of her cousin bridesmaids pointed out to her a venerable figure leering in the background. It was Tata Simiri again.

Quickly a second shot rang out, and then a third. Both bride and cousin dropped dead, and spectators of the tragedy allowed the assassin again to escape to his mountain home.—Daily Chronicle.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

On London	4-11
Bank Wire	4-11
On demand	4-11
30 days sight	4-11
4 months sight	4-11
Credit 4 months sight	5-1
Documentary 4 months sight	5-1
On Paris	12-30
On demand	12-30
Credit 4 months sight	12-30
On New York	93
On demand	93
Credit 60 days sight	94
On Bombay	211
On demand	211
On Calcutta	211
On demand	211
On Singapore	211
On demand	211
On Shanghai	117
On demand	117
30 days sight (private paper)	117
On Yokohama	200
On demand	200
Gold Exchange (per ton)	29.00
Silver (per oz.)	81

SUBSIDY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	47 dis.
" 10 "	55
" 5 "	92
Chinese coins	25 1/2 p.m.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	52 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	52 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents	7 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	2 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	12 dis.

SHIPPING.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Offices: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For SEATTLE & VANCOUVER. For SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST JESSUP" 2nd Half Mar. "COLORADO SPRINGS" 20th Mar. "WEST CACTUS" 29th Mar.

Also Amalgamated with Green Star Line New York.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L issued to all overland points in U.S.A. and Canada.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st Floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Vaux Road, Telephone 3008.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO S.S. "TUSUNDARI" On or about 2nd of April.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON, Telephone No. 154.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

also HANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Only Offices:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CORDAGERS ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 455.

Shipyards: Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

BANKS. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit Issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI PEKING TIENTSIN MANILA HANKOW CANTON CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 19th MARCH, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Banking Exchange 4 1/2 T. T.

Hongkong Bank, \$100 b. 35 1/2 s.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Ins. 1425 b.

North China Ins. 1180 n.

Union Ins. 1181 b.

Yangtze Ins. 1237 n.

Far Eastern Ins. 119 n.

FRAN INSURANCE.

China Fire Ins. 1138 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. 9505 b.

SURETY.

Douglas 885 b.

H.K. Steamships 850 b.

Indo-China (Prof.) 820 n.

Do (Gen.) 820 n.

Shell Transport 225 n.

Star Ferries 25 1/2 s.

REVENUE.

China Sugar 3205 b.

Malayan Sugar 841 s.

MINE.

Ballan Mining Adm. 181 n.

Shanghai 17 b.

Shanghai 17 b.

Bank 81 n.

Tromm Mining 55 n.

Urals 30 n.

Do (Gen.) 30 n.

Do (Prof.) 30 n.

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THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Canton Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 2nd Floor, 2nd Road, Central.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,350,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Advances made on Securities.

Loans made on the Personal Credit of Borrowers.

Guarantee of Payment of Bills.

(ATTESTED BY THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF CLERK.)

SHAW, WATSON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, February 4, 1920.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.

7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

BANKS. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL — \$18,000,000

Reserve Funds — \$2,150,000

Surplus — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Contingencies — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Depreciation — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Amortization — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Sinking Fund — \$1,000,000

Reserve for General Purposes — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Special Purposes — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Miscellaneous Purposes — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Contingencies — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Depreciation — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Amortization — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Sinking Fund — \$1,000,000

Reserve for General Purposes — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Special Purposes — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies — \$1,000,000

Reserve for Miscellaneous

WEATHER REPORT.

March 19th. 12h. 25m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone is moving slowly eastward, and is probably central over Korea. Fresh monsoon will prevail over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.03 inches. Against an average of 4.78 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 20th.

1.—Hongkong to Gar Rook. E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel. Northerly winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 19, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Yokohata	"						
Tokio	"						
Sochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Suehiro	"						
Osima	"						
Naha	"						
Yokohama	"						
Manila	"						
Shanghai	"	30.27	47	48	E	1	b
Hankow	"						
Yokohama	"						
Yokohama	"						
Shanghai	"	30.53	45	100	SE	1	r
Yokohama	"	30.16	45	90	E	2	r
Yokohama	"	30.03	50	104	N	0	o
Yokohama	"	30.03	50	96	N	0	o
Yokohama	"	30.09	58	96	SE	4	r
Yokohama	"	30.04	69	100	N	0	o
Yokohama	"	30.07	67	93	W	2	o
Yokohama	"	30.04	61	88	N	0	o
Yokohama	"	30.01	82	91	N	4	o
Yokohama	"	29.98	70	91	N	0	o
Yokohama	"	30.02	63	91	N	4	o
Yokohama	"	30.01	63	94	N	2	o
Yokohama	"	30.03	60	91	N	2	o
Yokohama	"	30.00	60	91	ENE	6	o
Yokohama	"	29.97	61	93	E	4	o
Yokohama	"						
Yokohama	9 a.						
Yokohama	"						
Yokohama	"	29.93	66	100	S	2	r
Yokohama	"	29.99	72	102	N	2	r
Yokohama	"	29.92	75	102	E	5	b
Yokohama	"	29.91	77	91	E	2	o
Yokohama	6 a.	29.91	77	91	E	2	o
Yokohama	"						
Yokohama	"	29.89	72	89	N	1	b
Yokohama	"	29.88	77	89	ENE	2	o
Yokohama	"	29.84	75	96	N	2	b
Yokohama	"	29.85					
Yokohama	4.20	29.85			N	2	o
Yokohama	6 a.	29.78	78	91	SW	4	o